

Eurocommunism

It is a question whether "Eurocommunism" poses a greater danger to the Soviet Union or the West. That the Russians should be edgy about the growing independence of the Communist Parties of Western Europe is understandable; they see their dream of a united communist world led by Moscow fading. But the West, too, confronts an extremely difficult period when Communists may begin to participate in the governments of Europe, posing a challenge to the whole raison d'être and fabric of the NATO alliance.

Thus, ironically, Eurocommunism — a version of Marxism which stresses transition to socialism by parliamentary means — bedevils both East and West. Both sides are groping for how to deal with the phenomenon. The Russians are angrily taking out at Spanish Communist Party leader Santiago Carrillo for his outspoken criticism of Soviet policies. They are also making known their displeasure with their French and Italian comrades. After agreeing at Berlin a year ago that the "fraternal parties" should be allowed to go their own independent route to socialism, they now may be trying to tighten their ideological controls. Not only would Moscow like to restore the unity of the international communist movement and its dominance as "leader" of the movement, it would like to forestall impact of Eurocommunist ideas on the parties and regimes in Eastern Europe. The Soviet empire, in short, appears threatened. The East European nations could one day demand greater freedom.

There is a certain amount of comfort in seeing the Soviet Union squirm, of course. Indeed it should be counted a positive thing that Communists appear to remain nationalists above all and that debate, discussion and perhaps change of thinking are going on in Communist ranks. Change ultimately must come from within and we perhaps are witnessing the beginnings of this process.

But this does not minimize the potential difficulties posed by the growing strength of Communist forces in Western Europe. President Carter and his Secretary of State have adopted

a more relaxed approach in this development than their predecessors and this is probably wise. The fact is, Europe's Communist Parties are not small conspiratorial organizations. They are mass parties with hundreds of thousands of members who see in Marxism — not Leninism — a doctrine that can rid their societies of economic and social ills. Their appeal is great and they could well come to power.

Obviously the voters of Italy, France, and other nations are entitled themselves to decide what kind of government they want and who shall participate in it. If the Communists are in fact voted in, there is little the United States can do about it. It would be needless to antagonize the Communists in advance — as well as Europeans at large by making it appear the United States is interfering in their internal affairs.

However, we feel strongly it would disserve the West's interests to fail to stress the dangers of communist ideas and the almost certain negative impact on NATO if Communists took power. The independence of Moscow which the Eurocommunists now are displaying is welcome of course. But it is no measure of what policies would be pursued by them if they came to control governments. It should not be forgotten that, however reformist, the West European Communist Parties remain Marxist. They are committed to socialism, including large-scale nationalization of industry, and they are anything but democratic in their internal structure. To stress parliamentary procedures and support for NATO while they are out of power — or a minority power — is one thing. What they would do if they took power is an unknown quantity.

Hence the United States treads a delicate course now. It must not paint itself into a corner by saying it cannot live with Communist election victories. But neither should it encourage the trend. On the contrary, if President Carter is to be consistent about human rights he must surely make clear that nowhere in the world do they flourish under a Marxist government.

The hunger challenge

The National Academy of Sciences study of world food supply boils down to a demand for fresh thinking by all nations. Hunger can be banished, the study concludes, if both industrial and developing countries smash through the stereotyped thinking and outmoded perceptions that are the main obstacle.

For industrial nations, especially the United States, this means facing up to the fact that pouring on fertilizer, pesticides, and irrigation water in an energy-intensive forced feeding of the land is no longer an acceptable recipe for plenty.

The industrialized nations must boost food output by the agricultural equivalent of another United States by 2000, the study finds. It adds that "traditional" industrialized farming can achieve this only at the cost of runaway inflation.

What is needed, particularly for the United States, is a revitalization of long-neglected agricultural research to develop crops and farming methods that minimize the need for oil, chemicals, and water; while boosting yields through enhanced "biological productivity" in the crops themselves.

For developing countries, the study says, the challenge is to reorganize to remove traditional institutional barriers that inhibit food production. Some of these are economic systems that deny small poor farmers access to needed capital. Some are pressures that force these farmers off the land to swell the ranks of hungry urbanites. Some are time-hallowed modes of living that retard development both of efficient farming and of distribution and proper storage of the harvests.

Noting that Sri Lanka, South Korea, Taiwan, Kerala State in India (and, of course, China) have solved the problem of hunger, even though their per capita annual incomes are below \$300, the academy study says that others can learn from these successes.

Thus the bottom line of this study, which is a follow-up to the 1974 World Food Conference, is that the challenge of hunger is more a challenge to thinking than it is a matter of material resources. Assessments by some 1,500 experts lead to the conclusion that the most effective help the United States can give hungry nations is to contribute its scientific strength to a joint endeavor to develop an agriculture that can feed the world without relying on chemicals and massive use of oil. And this, the experts say, will be in the best self-interest of the United States.

There is no need to despair at the magnitude and complexity of the food challenge. This planet, and this generation, do have the means to begin to defeat hunger if people everywhere will summon the will to do so.

Helping new Vietnam refugees

They are called "boat people," and their plight is not well known in the United States, although it deserves to be. These are still fleeing their Communist-controlled homeland in tiny, flimsy boats. They are still very seaworthy vessels. For them, the tragedy is that even after a successful escape and ocean trip, they are not being warmly welcomed or willingly absorbed in the adjacent Asian countries in which they seek even a temporary haven.

As an example of how such refugees are bounced from port to port, there is the case of four young men who left Vietnam last December in a small boat. They were successively driven away from Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, and Thailand when their boat broke up off Malaysia. Those who got ashore were jailed. It is not that the South Asians are being unkindly harsh toward the refugees. Most of them have strong problems of their own, without adding a need to provide for destitute Vietnamese. Nor do the Asians want to jeopardize

Frank talk to Israel

President Carter cannot be faulted for reminding Israel that it cannot exclude the West Bank and Gaza from consideration in peace talks. His position is fully consistent with the letter and intent of United Nations Resolution 242. That resolution, which the Israelis themselves have accepted as the basis for negotiations, contains three basic elements: withdrawal of Israel "from territories occupied" in the 1967 war; guarantee of Israel's "right to live in peace" within "secure and recognized boundaries"; and a "just settlement" of the Palestinian refugee problem.

Hence Mr. Carter is reaffirming three objectives agreed to by the governments concerned. That the administration appears concerned by the stance taken by the new government of Menachem Begin is understandable. Mr. Begin says publicly Israel is willing to negotiate without preconditions, but he and his foreign minister nonetheless indicate they believe Israel

has a legal right to the historical Judea and Samaria, which would include the West Bank. Therefore Mr. Carter is in effect reminding new Prime Minister Begin to clarify his position when he visits Washington next month. Israel still accept 242 as the overall framework for negotiations? Or is it changing its position? The answer will be crucial to peace.

The UN resolution does not, and never has, ruled out the possibility of changes in the pre-1967 boundaries. It merely says, in effect, that any change must be mutually agreed to. It does not specify withdrawal from "the" territories or "all" territories but simply "from territories" which the United States deems in order.

Similarly there is justifiable concern what appears to be a growing military American Jewish leadership. Sen. Jacob V. Javits, strong criticism of the administration's Middle East peace ideas as well as the fact that President Carter has made too many concessions to Israel, and the loss of the Arab side. As we understand it, the administration is asking to negotiate only gradually and as the Arabs look for a demonstration of their peaceful intentions, which would include trade, open borders, mutual recognition, and the like. Moreover, the United States reportedly is making clear to Arab states that, while sovereignty over the lands would be restored to them, they would not be allowed to reestablish a security along Israel's frontiers. In other words, they would be placed on their sovereignty in the ultimate interest of Israel's security.

In sum, this is not a time for emotional reactions. It is a time for facts and for an open mind. Admittedly, Israel is asked to give up what is tangible — territory — and this makes negotiation most difficult. But if Prime Minister Begin will approach his talks with President Carter in the spirit of "no preconditions," he will make it easier for the United States to press on the Arabs those steps which will help achieve a real right to peace.



Rhodesian African Rifles at play

Black soldiers play on the same team, but where do their loyalties lie?

How African whites see Carter policy

By Geoffrey Goodell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

The Carter administration's Africa policy — spelled out in detail by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in St. Louis July 1 — is already being put to the test.

Almost simultaneously with Mr. Vance's firm but urgent utterance on Rhodesia — "The choice between negotiated settlement and violent solution must be made now" — new cracks and strains have appeared within the white minority governing the country.

And from South Africa — put on notice by Mr. Vance that the U.S. intends henceforth to keep up the pressure for a change in Prime Minister John Vorster's race policies — has come a guarded response, with Foreign Min-

Splits in Smith party

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Growing dissatisfaction with Ian Smith's leadership among Rhodesia's hard-liners could lead to the collapse of Mr. Smith's government and its replacement by a military government, some analysts in southern Africa say.

Ilots of the dissatisfaction of the top military leaders came in a speech at the border town of Umtali by the Commander of Operations, Lt. Gen. Pofor Wells.

The difficulties Mr. Smith is facing within his own Rhodesia Front Party were highlighted by the recent resignation of party chairman Dea Frost and by the formation July 5 of a new right-wing Rhodesian Action Party (RAP), which has the support of some servicemen.

Mr. R. F. Botha conceding some "positive aspects" in the Secretary of State's St. Louis speech.

The positive aspects (as Mr. Botha saw them) were probably: (1) Mr. Vance's insistence that the U.S. intended concerning itself with human rights.

After the quick graduation of "H.U." (Hamburger University) students from the school in Illinois — will grill the still-frozen patties according to their uniform, second-by-second, instructions. With a dash of seasoning (make that 1½ teaspoons of pepper to just one pound of salt) the patty cooks and shrinks and — surprise, surprise — slips exactly into its 4-inch-diameter bun.

Lo, the Big Mac... a programmed product of low price and unvarying high quality, the triumph of science and technology over the ancient art of cooking. The genius of a chef's whim has been whittled into a well-drilled commercial operation. And what family can argue with the bumper-doller benefits?

Last year, Kayatone Foods Corporation, which owns Equity Meat, ground out more than a billion burgers for McDonald's — about 45 percent of the chain's voracious demand.

A new McDonald's a day is the pace of openings in the United States. The big "M" now also can be found in 22 other countries,

Brezhnev: he's got a right to sing the blues

Washington cool, Africa critical and Eurocommunism is spreading

By Joseph C. Hirsch

Leonid Brezhnev of the Soviet Union has had another unsettling week.

The official Communist Party newspaper of Romania, *Scinteia*, came out (July 5) in favor of independent "Eurocommunism." Everything said in a long editorial distributed by the official state news agency was diametrically opposed to the Moscow position on this touchy subject.

President Nimeiry of Sudan, once a Soviet client state, denounced (July 2) Soviet activities in Africa as the "new Soviet imperialism." This happened at a "summit" of the heads of the Organization of African Unity at Libreville, Gabon. An Egyptian delegation member said that "the only issue that really matters here is that of Soviet interference in Africa."

President Carter of the United States canceled out the B-1 bomber program on June 30 but put in its place a policy calling for deployment of the cruise missile, a new weapon which seems to disconcert the Soviets more than the bomber. It is a weapon a generation ahead of anything the Russians have.

President Carter's Ambassador in Moscow prepared to deliver over the Soviet radio and television network an American Fourth of July message to the Soviet people which asserted the President's intention to continue to speak out for human rights whenever and wherever he saw them being violated. The remark was adjudged at the Kremlin to be so "unfriendly" that the Ambassador, Malcolm Toon, was not allowed on the air. Instead, he was summoned the next day (July 5) to the Brezhnev presence where he was lectured on the aspects of Carter policy which the Kremlin claims do "not accord with the aim of a constructive development" of Soviet-American relations.

In Washington, "high sources" continued to talk about the possibility of making modern American military technologies available to the Chinese.

The only bright spot in the news for Mr. Brezhnev was a spirited defense of Moscow and its policies by Portuguese Communist Party leader Alvaro Cunhal. This was in an interview Mr. Cunhal gave to a New York Times correspondent and which appeared July 3. But Mr. Cunhal leads the least successful of Western European Communist parties; he had his big opportunity to take over power in Portugal last year — and blew it.

The untowered news of the past week for Mr. Brezhnev follows a previous week in which his visit to Paris was anything but a success. He had apparently gone there expecting some

Why your two-billionth hamburger tasted just like the first

By David Anable
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

In serried ranks, six abreast, onward, march the five hundred, into the jaws of... well, you end me, actually.

Here at Equity Meat Corporation's shiny new hamburger plant, computerized, stainless steel machines sand exactly 640 beef patties per machine per minute — 2 million per plant per day — marching past the "patty-pickers" (who smooth out the ovaries), dashing into the ice-steaming freezer tunnel, and dropping off the ends of the conveyor belts with military precision — click, click, click, click.

And Equity funnels every one of these precision-made patties directly to McDonald's, America's No. 1 fast-food chain.

Not the tiniest fly flits around the cool, cavernous plant where the carcasses of 400 cattle a day are ground into one-tenth of a pound, all-beef hamburgers. The computer, with its flashing lights and dials, ensures that each 4¼-inch patty contains precisely the "right" amounts of moisture

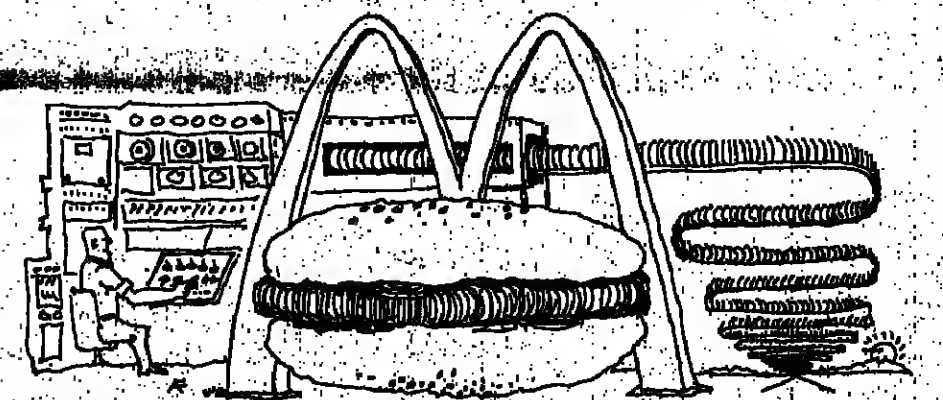
(55 percent), protein (17 percent), and fat (18 percent).

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A new McDonald's a day is the pace of openings in the United States. The big "M" now also can be found in 22 other countries,



from Japan to Australia, from Britain to South Africa. And the sign above each store currently reads: "Over 22 billion sold."

To make uniformly still more profitably uniform, Keystone Foods is moving into the cattle-rearing business. From calf to customer, from hoof to paper plate, the meat-producing process will be laboratory-controlled.

"Vertical integration" it's called in business jargon. For 250,000 Holstein cows and steers mooling in the Texas pastures it means a regulated diet for 12 to 14 months.

Meanwhile, outside this new \$3 million processing plant, the Siera and Stripes rise up the pole of dawn and subside at dusk under the watchful eye of the computer. As for any wasted meat hunk, there is none; it's turned into soap — to wash one's hands, perhaps, after a burger snack.

that in Ireland actions speak louder than words.

Alf McCreary is a senior writer and commentator with the Belfast Telegraph, and the author of a number of books on Irish affairs.

United States

Bureaucracy balloons

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

There is one booming, high-salaried, billion-dollar-a-year bureaucracy in Washington which President Carter and his big-government backers won't touch — Congress.

The congressional bureaucracy and the White House reorganizers have crossed paths, silently, en route to contradictory milestones.

The legislative branch of government has its first billion-dollar budget from the House of Representatives despite attempts to disguise the figure with budgetary slight-of-hand.

On the same day, the President was ordering his first studies of four areas of government deemed most needful of "order and simplicity and efficiency." This ballooning congressional bureaucracy, whose cooperation Mr. Carter requires to enact his programs, was not mentioned.

But one newly elected lawmaker, Rep. Daniel R. Glickman (D) of Kansas, discovering that Congress employs 101 operators to run automatic elevators, accuses Congress of projecting "the exact image everyone has of the federal government: a government that spends money with abandon because it is so far removed from the taxpayers who have to cough up the dollars."

To avert the unwanted title, Congress has "restructured" the new budget by segregating noncongressional entries so that the \$1.1 billion total never appears.

Even that milestone figure shrinks when compared with many other federal expenditures. It is, for example, barely 1 percent of what the B-1 bomber program would have cost.

"The cost of Congress," says House legislative appropriations subcommittee chairman George E. Shroyer (D) of Illinois, "is only two-tenths of 1 percent of the total federal budget, and only five-hundredths of 1 percent of the estimated gross national product."

The expanding dimensions of the Capitol Hill bureaucracy — automatic-elevator button pushers and all — lend substance to the image:

- **Budget growth.** The new budget for the legislative branch — \$1.1 billion is six times larger than it was as recently as 1960 (\$171 million). Less than one-half of the money is consumed by Congress itself. Sixty percent goes to other outposts of the Capitol Hill empire, from the Library of Congress to the Botanic Garden. Congress's own budget has set the pace by spurring to nearly 10 times its 1960 size.
- **Staff growth.** The bulging roster of Capitol Hill employees suggests just the sort of "bloated bureaucracy" which Mr. Carter attacked during his election campaign. Spurred by a rise in congressional responsibilities, constituency, and mail, legislative branch personnel has nearly doubled since 1960 (from 23,000 to almost 40,000). The proportion working directly for Congress is on its way to tripling (from 7,000 to over 18,000).
- **Salary growth.** Lawmakers' 20 percent pay raise (from \$44,000 to \$52,800 a year), just ratified by the House, means their combined salaries have more than doubled since 1960 (from \$13.1 million to \$33.4 million).

Congressional aides have done even better. Compensation of House staffs has increased six fold since 1960 and doubled for Senate staffs just since 1970.

- **Office growth.** Just 25 years ago, the legislative branch fit comfortably into the Capitol, one Senate office building, and two House office buildings. Today, the Senate has two buildings, is erecting a third at \$35 million, and has annexed a hotel, a former Immigration building, and nearby townhouses. The House has three office buildings, plans for a fourth, and has absorbed a hotel and an FBI warehouse.

And Congress has just voted to spend \$55 million to extend the west front of the Capitol by 22 feet for more office space.

Weak Nazi party stirs powerful emotions

By Richard J. Caltani
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Skokie, Ill.

The bid of a small band of neo-Nazis to demonstrate in this heavily Jewish Chicago suburb is stirring deep legal and emotional tensions despite a U.S. Supreme Court directive June 16 asking a lower court either to lift a Nazi parade ban or hear an appeal promptly.

Delays in lower court reaction to the Supreme Court order have postponed a July 4 National Socialist Party of America assembly in front of Skokie Village Hall. The delay forestalled the immediate threat of violence last weekend between the 30 to 100 neo-Nazis and estimates of as many as 30,000 to 40,000 counter-demonstrators.

The threat of violence was compounded in recent days by announcements from outside groups that they would enter the fray. A coalition of leftist groups — echoing the leftist-rightist street battle war cries of the 1920s and 1930s in Europe — called for a July 4 "banish the Nazis" rally in Skokie. The New York-based Jewish Defense League has promised to lead and but-wielding members to stop the Nazi march.

Together with local groups such as the Jewish War Veterans, who also wanted to march July 4, the demonstrators could prove too much for Skokie police to handle, many in the community fear. A Skokie police strike last week ended with the firing and replacement of the entire force. Adequate police, both in quantity and quality, are lacking, on both sides of the case say.

In the courts, the Nazi attempt to demonstrate already has prompted two suits, with a third expected shortly. The first suit, on which the Supreme Court ruled June 16, was brought by the American Civil Liberties Union on behalf of the neo-Nazis. On July 6 the Illinois Appellate Court will hear arguments on the original April 26 injunction against the Nazi march. The second suit to lift the injunction could be filed by the city of Skokie, leaving the injunction in force much

of the summer, ACLU attorneys say.

The second suit, a class action alleging potential "psychological harm" to residents of Skokie, of whom 40,000 are Jewish and 7,000 survivors of World War II death camps, was brought June 28 by the Chicago Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. The suit is labeled "essentially silly" by Chicago ACLU executive director David Hamlin.

The ACLU is preparing to file a third suit to nullify Skokie Village Board ordinances that would prohibit demonstrations by members of a political party wearing military uniforms "repugnant" to the community; ban handouts that incite hatred on racial or national grounds; and require parade sponsors to post \$350,000 bond to offset property damage or injury costs.

The Nazi-Skokie episode has proven difficult for Chicago's large Jewish and civil libertarian leadership to handle. The case pits the constitutional rights of free speech and assembly against the affront of Nazi Holocaust reminders.

Mr. Hamlin of the ACLU admits the Nazi offense has cost his organization money and members. "We thought the Supreme Court decision would have mollified the public, but it didn't happen that way," Mr. Hamlin says. Staff morale has sagged under "a torrent of abusive letters and calls."

"I've never felt the First Amendment protecting freedom of speech was absolute," says Maynard Wiener, spokesman for the Public Affairs Committee (PAC), an umbrella organization for Chicago Jewish groups. "This march represents an obscenity. Saying 'We aren't finished with you' or 'Hitler was right' goes beyond the pale of what we should expect under the First Amendment."

The PAC has not proposed counter-demonstrations. Instead, it has sought through legal action to prevent the Nazi march from occurring, Mr. Wiener says.

Estimates of the Chicago Nazi Party membership range from 15 to 40. Nationally, there are thought to be possibly 100 neo-Nazi groups, with a total membership of under 1,000.



July — America's favorite month for picnics, barbecues, church suppers, and outside get-togethers.

To save America from drought

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Under a new Carter administration plan, water-saving tactics now common in the parched West would be practiced across the nation.

In a proposal to Congress, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) asks that the federal faucet on some \$45 billion to finance municipal sewage treatment plants over the next 10 years be turned off to cities or towns that do not take steps to cut water use.

"In a nation that is facing increasing problems of water scarcity, within a world environment never removed from the grim specter of famine, conscientious public policy demands no less," said EPA Assistant Administrator Thomas C. Jorling.

Such conservation steps as installing shower restrictors, sprinkling lawns less, or even water rationing would be asked of all homeowners that use publicly owned waste treatment systems, if EPA's request passes Capitol Hill scrutiny.

In linking concern over water scarcity to clean-up rivers and lakes, the plan also asks that industries and communities recycle

some water and reuse it to bolster supplies.

But the EPA's call for conservation — even though not yet fully detailed, nor with any assurance that Congress will pass the measure this year — has brought criticism from the water industry, which was surprised by the proposal.

Eric Johnson, executive director of the American Water Works Association, says the plan would reduce the quality of life, raise water rates, cut municipal revenues, and would especially hurt small towns relying on high water-use industries. "And the government can't ask private water systems to reduce their business," he adds.

"Still," contends EPA's Mr. Jorling, "the long-run result will be the conservation of a vital resource and financial savings to both the federal government and the community."

And Mr. Jorling admits that even if all requirements for "secondaries" water treatment are met in 1983, 20 to 25 percent of the nation's waters still will not be clean enough because of other pollutants, such as toxic chemicals.

The EPA's water conservation steps arise from a complete review of all federal water projects, and the agency says they will hit many parts of the country.

No free abortions for the poor

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Alternatives to abortion, such as federal subsidies for adoption and increased family planning services, will be stressed by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, says HEW Secretary Joseph A. Califano Jr.

Secretary Califano, defending his anti-abortion position at a breakfast meeting with reporters, noted: "First of all, the President and I don't feel federal funds should be used for abortion except if the life of the mother is at stake. We move in accordance with the law of the Supreme Court action."

Secretary Califano's guidance was to a recent Supreme Court ruling that, although women have a clear constitutional right to

abortion, the federal government need not supply funds to women for nontherapeutic abortions.

The federal government has been paying some \$50 million a year in medical funds for roughly 300,000 abortions a year, roughly a third of the total performed in the United States. Now, the court has opened the way for a congressional ban on federal funding for abortions that do not endanger the life of a pregnant woman. The Senate has already voted to ban federal funds for most abortions.

Secretary Califano was asked whether the administration position in effect discriminates against poor women who cannot afford the abortions. Mr. Califano said, "The cost of an abortion nowadays is only about \$150, or a week's pay at the minimum wage."

United States

The long watch: keeping Alaska pipeline saboteur-safe

By Lewis Brigham
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

With 430 miles of the 800-mile Alaskan pipeline exposed above ground, it is very vulnerable to sabotage.

Larry Carpenter, director of Community Relations for the Alyeska Pipeline Service Company which built the pipeline says it would be almost impossible to protect the entire pipeline around the clock: "It would be like trying to cover every mile between New York and Chicago."

To overcome this logistical problem, Alyeska's security forces have coordinated plans for protecting the line with both the 125-man Alaska State Police and the federal government's Departments of the Army, Commerce, and Transportation.

The Alaskan state troopers operate from helicopters as well as patrol cars, cruising along the highway network that Alyeska built paralleling the pipeline.

The Army has some 3,000 men stationed at

nearby Ft. Wainwright. And Eielson Air Force Base, 23 miles south of Fairbanks, was originally planned as a B-52 base, but now has several squadrons of fighter planes as well, Mr. Carpenter notes.

During the 1975-76 winter, the Army used Alaska to stage a training maneuver known as Operation Jack Frost, using Ft. Wainwright as its headquarters. Ostensibly, the operation was to acclimate troops to Arctic conditions. But Mr. Carpenter said the real reason for the exercise was to devise anti-sabotage techniques to protect the pipeline.

Some 600 Alyeska employees involved in the pipeline's construction will continue on during the operational period, with security as a major responsibility.

A key figure will be Robert Suoberg, former chief of police in Fairbanks, who took over as Alyeska's manager of security during construction and will hold down the same job now that the oil line has moved into transmission.

For security reasons, Mr. Carpenter told the Monitor, he could not be too specific about surveillance and monitoring procedures except to

say that two contingency plans exist — one for domestic sabotage, the other covering attacks from foreign sources.

The most vulnerable areas along the line are the 12 pump stations, he said. But he agreed that any spot along the exposed line could be attacked as well. Asked whether a bullet from a high-powered rifle could penetrate the half-inch pipe's steel casing, Mr. Carpenter said "yes."

However, he quickly added the qualification that a saboteur "would have to be awfully close to the pipe itself." And in such a case, he said, chances are that hot oil forced out through the bullet hole at a pressure of about 1,000 pounds per square inch would probably kill the saboteur in turn. As to an attempt with a bazooka or delayed bomb, Mr. Carpenter was less clear as to the consequences.

Thus far, he said, there has been only one

real threat to the line: a note from an extortionist about six months ago, asking for "several thousand dollars, or he'd blow up one of the pump stations." According to Mr. Carpenter, the FBI picked up the extortionist at the money drop point and he is in prison. Why was the FBI involved? Because the U.S. mails were involved.

Mr. Carpenter, who also is a member of the Alaskan Legislature, said that body recently passed a bill making malicious destruction of or tampering with the pipeline a felony. The U.S. Congress is considering a similar bill, he added.

If all these precautions were to fail, he said, Alyeska has provisions to bypass a damaged pump station or section of pipeline. "We have joints of pipe already electrostatically tested, which we can rapidly weld into the line in the event of damage."

Read this and act.



Froilan lives in the highlands of Guatemala in a one-room hut with dirt floors and no sanitary facilities. Labor there is so cheap that, for men like Froilan's father, hard work and long hours still mean a life of poverty. But now life is changing for Froilan.



Her name? We don't know. We found her wandering the streets of a large city in South America. Her mother is a beggar. What will become of this little girl? No one knows. In her country, she's just one of thousands doomed to poverty.

The world is full of children like these who desperately need someone to care, like the family who sponsors Froilan.

It costs them \$15 a month, and it gives Froilan so very much. Now he eats regularly. He goes to school. Froilan writes to his sponsors and they write to him. They share something very special.

Since 1938 the Christian Children's Fund has helped hundreds of thousands of children. But so many more need your help. Become a sponsor. You needn't send any money now — you can "meet" the child assigned to your care first. Just fill out and mail the coupon. You'll receive the child's photograph, background information, and detailed instructions on how to write to the child. If you wish to sponsor the child, simply send in your first monthly check or money order for \$15 within 10 days. If not, return the photo and other materials so we may ask someone else to help.

Take this opportunity to "meet" a child who needs your help. Somewhere in the world, there's a suffering child who will share something very special with you. Love.

For the love of a hungry child.

Dr. Verent J. Mills
CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND, Inc., Box 28511, Richmond, Va. 23261

I wish to sponsor a ☐ boy ☐ girl. ☐ Choose any child who needs help.

Please send my information package today.

☐ I want to learn more about the child assigned to me. If I accept the child, I'll send my first sponsorship payment of \$15 within 10 days. Or I'll return the photograph and other material so you can ask someone else to help.

☐ I prefer to send my first payment now, and I enclose my first monthly payment of \$15.

☐ I cannot sponsor a child now but would like to contribute \$ _____

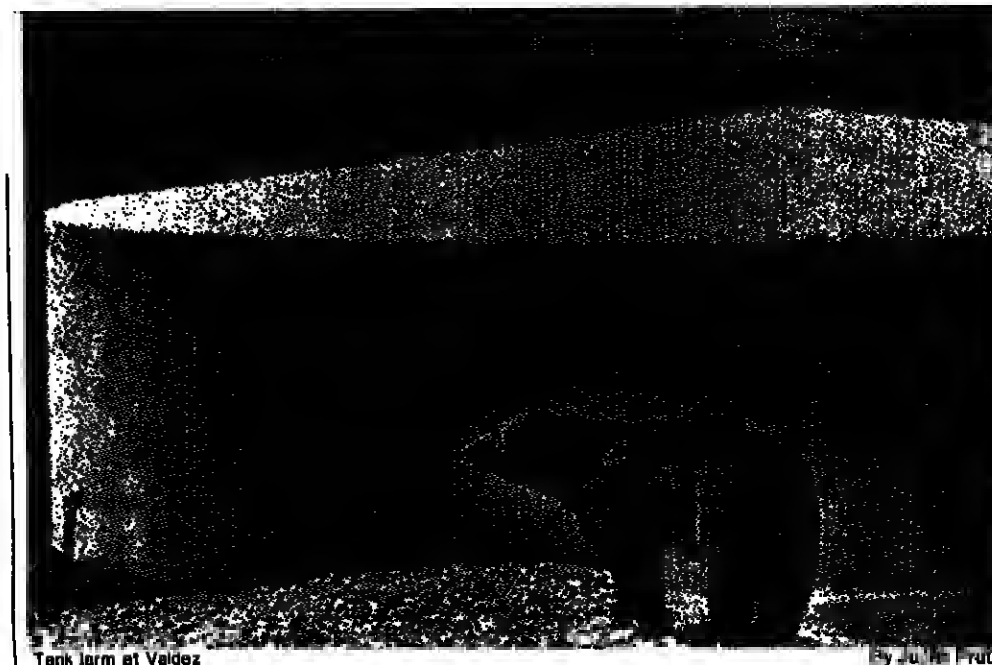
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Africa

The Horn: border friction kindles sparks



A Somali, from the Ogaden in the wind — a typical stance

By Jane Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Relations between countries on the Horn of Africa are turning increasingly sour and could lead to war.

If war does break out, the complexities would be staggering and perhaps as messy as was the war in Angola.

Kenya now has been sucked into the swirl of conflict between Somalia and Ethiopia.

The issue is over territory, a hot issue on many borders all over Africa.

Kenya, which is firmly in the Western camp, claims that 3,600 Somali troops attacked a Kenya border post June 27 and, in all, 13 men were killed. Somalia, well-supplied with Soviet weapons, says the attack must have come from Ethiopia.

Somalia has long standing claims to semi-desert land that overlaps the internationally recognized boundaries of both Ethiopia and Kenya. In fact, Somali nomads live and roam on the edges of both those countries.

If Somalia did attack the border post at Ramu in Kenya, the move would be of direct concern to Ethiopia. This is because Kenya and Ethiopia have a military agreement specifically to deter this kind of action. They both feel threatened by Somalia's ill now quiescent claims.

Intensified military activity by Somalia on the borders of Ethiopia could cause the military government in Ethiopia to unravel. The hard-pressed Ethiopians, recently allied with the Soviets, would have to transfer some of their Army south from the guerrilla war in their northern province of Eritrea.

The Eritrean secessionists fighting that 13-

year-old war are looking increasingly efficient. A planned march by armed Ethiopian peasants north toward Eritrea may be having trouble. The current rainy season slows down maneuvers.

Somalia, which is one of the best armed African countries, has probably long been looking for a way and a time to renew its territorial claims.

Now that Ethiopia is weakened and before Kenya has beefed up its Air Force with supplies from the West, the prospects may look promising. Also, Somalia has given hints it is disenchanted with the Soviets for helping its arch rival Ethiopia.

When it comes to Marxist ideology vs. Somali nationalism, the latter is almost certain to come out on top. And Somali nationalism will have priority over ties with the Soviet Union.

But Somalia's leftist ideology does have a certain appeal to another important East African country — Tanzania, which is firmly socialist. And the two countries have strong ties.

Tanzania, which has closed its border to neighboring Kenya, probably would not object to Kenya being irritated by Somalia.

All of this isolates Kenya in its Western-oriented capitalism.

Where can it turn for comfort? Not to Tanzania. Not to Uganda's Idi Amin on the west. Ethiopia has too many problems of its own. Sudan has a common border with Kenya too, but Sudan, a Muslim country, is certainly not going to help Kenya against Somalia, another Muslim country with which Sudan is seeking to strengthen ties.

What about the West? The United States is not likely to step in to help Kenya because the

West wants to woo Somalia away from the Soviets.

Yet, few African states could wholeheartedly approve of Somalia's taking land from Kenya. Too many African states are vulnerable in this respect themselves.

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By a staff cartographer
The troubled Horn of Africa

Asia

Coup in Pakistan

An impatient Army grabs reins from Ali Bhutto

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Pakistan is back under military government after nearly six years of the civilian premiership of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

The Army chief of staff, Gen. Zia ul-Haq, announced an Army take-over July 5, the detention of both Mr. Bhutto and opposition leaders, and the dissolution of both the national and provincial assemblies. General Zia said martial law was being imposed and that he would be martial law administrator, assisted by a military council. Proddent Fazal Elahi Chaudhry would continue as titular President of the Republic.

In effect, this means that the Pakistan Army's patience has been exhausted by:

- Four months of civilian-politician hickering and intermittent violence in the wake of last March's general election, with the opposition challenging Mr. Bhutto's victory at the polls on the grounds that the voting had been rigged.

- Pakistan's growing economic difficulties, made worse by the political instability of the past four months — and further undermined by postponement of the scheduled meeting of the International aid consortium helping Pakistan.

- The continued obligation to use force if necessary to maintain law and order to perpetuate the authority of a Prime Minister who, as some saw it, was more interested in office for himself than in national tranquility.

Yet for all his autocratic ways, Mr. Bhutto can rightfully claim that he did call the first election ever held under a civilian government in Pakistan, and that he as much as anybody else restored national morale after his country split apart with the breakaway of Bangladesh in 1971.

'Fastest gun' view

Of him, the London Economist wrote back at the time of the March election: "True, his Westernized veneer — a product of Eastern wealth combined with Oxford and Berkeley training — is too easily mistaken for a commitment to Western-style democracy. He should be seen, rather, as the fastest gun in what



Gen. Zia ul-Haq

UPI photo

is still, politically, a frontier society — determined to hold on to power, frequently abusing it, but also using it to push and pull his half-developed, half-primitive country into the modern world."

In the March election Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party won 155 seats in the 200-seat National Assembly. The main op-

position party, the Pakistan National Alliance (PNA), itself a nine-party coalition, won only 36 seats. The PNA leader, Air Marshal Muhammad Asghar Khan, had said during the bitterly fought election campaign that if the election proved rigged, the opposition would not accept the result.

Crying 'foul'

That is exactly what happened. The one-sided outcome of the election led the PNA to cry "foul" and to take to the streets to try to force both the resignation of Mr. Bhutto and the holding of new elections. Mr. Bhutto's response was tough: martial law to the most troubled urban centers, arrest of virtually the entire opposition leadership, and the use of the Army to restore order.

Some opposition leaders thought the Army might be reluctant to intervene on the side of one political grouping against another, particularly since it was being asked to protect the power of a wealthy civilian intellectual against the threat of an opposition led by a retired air marshal. But Mr. Bhutto took out insurance against this by bringing into his administration former Army chief Gen. Tikka Khan, who, in many military eyes, had gotten a raw deal for his role in the events leading to the breakaway of East Pakistan and the establishment of Bangladesh nearly six years ago.

Now that the Army's patience has been exhausted, it should be noted that the military has in fact acted against both teams of civilian politicians, government and opposition alike. So both have lost out to the military, which presumably blames both for the long-drawn-out squabbling since March.

Ironically, Mr. Bhutto and the opposition leaders had seemed close to agreement on a compromise at the beginning of June. Mr. Bhutto promised new elections in October, although he balked at resigning in the meantime. Final agreement was on again, off again as June dragged on. But on July 2, the negotiators from both sides thought they finally had an acceptable draft — only to have it rejected by the PNA central committee the following day. Presumably that was the last straw for the Army, and the coup followed.

[Gen. Zia ul-Haq has announced he would hold fair and impartial elections in October after which power will be returned to the elected representatives.]

Afrikaans poet accused of plotting revolution from his prison cell

By Humphrey Tyler
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town
Testimony of a bizarre plan to plot a revolution in South Africa from a prison cell is unfolding in the Palace of Justice in Pretoria.

The unlikely prisoner in the dock is Afrikaans poet Breyten Breytenbach and his chief accuser is a burly young warden called Lucky Groenewald. Among the spectators in the court each day are groups of Afrikaans intellectuals, some of whom have mentioned in evidence, or are likely to be, and who may be charged themselves later.

What intrigues the Afrikaans literary establishment is the

exclusively Afrikaans cast of the main characters, and the fact that Mr. Breytenbach is the idol of many of the younger Afrikaans writers.

He comes from the best Afrikaans lineage, and last year he won yet another important Afrikaans literary prize — although he was in jail serving a nine-year sentence under the Terrorism Act.

Charged on 17 counts

Now he is charged on 17 counts under the Terrorism Act, the Prison Act, and the Riotous Assemblies Act. The charges involve alleged plans to further revolutionary activities in South Africa and attempts to escape from Pretoria's maximum security central prison where he is held.

Among the allegations are plans to send warden Groenewald to the Soviet Union for training as a saboteur and to bring black revolutionaries into South Africa from neighboring countries as chauffeurs in cars owned by wealthy whites.

The warden asserts that Mr. Breytenbach also had plans to rescue black political prisoners from the Cape Robben Island prison by using a Russian submarine.

Mr. Groenewald says he was persuaded to run errands for Mr. Breytenbach in the hope of being given favorable treatment "after the revolution." The warden told the court he felt he was getting involved too deeply, so he reported his conversations with Mr. Breytenbach to his officers. Then, acting under instructions, he said, he took letters for Mr. Breytenbach, but not before passing the originals to his superiors.

One of the literary figures named in testimony is a prolific

and controversial Afrikaans writer, Prof. Andre Brink, a lecturer at the English-language Rhodes University.

Marriage caused scandal

Breyten Breytenbach, one of three famous brothers, caused a sensation in Afrikanerdom some years ago when he left for Europe and married a Vietnamese girl, Yolande. This immediately put him at odds with South Africa's racist laws, quite apart from scandalizing the Afrikaans establishment.

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So, if Mr. Breytenbach had returned to South Africa with his new wife, he would have faced prosecution.

For years instead he chose to live in Paris as an exile, still writing in Afrikaans, and living off the proceeds of his paintings. A few years ago, however, he and his wife were granted visas to visit his family at home. His trip here caused a sensation among the younger Afrikaans intellectuals, who feted the couple.

But it must have added fuel to Mr. Breytenbach's own bitterness and he returned again not long after in disguise, with his beard shaved, wearing a droopy moustache, and with a forged passport provided by gangsters in Paris. He was said to be acting as an agent of a revolutionary organization called Okhela. There was some evidence that the trip was arranged in part by the Soviet KGB (secret police).

An informer tipped off the South African security police and Mr. Breytenbach was jailed for nine years for plotting to overthrow the government. Before he was sentenced, he apologized to the court and to the prime minister for what he called "the ridiculous and stupid things I have done."

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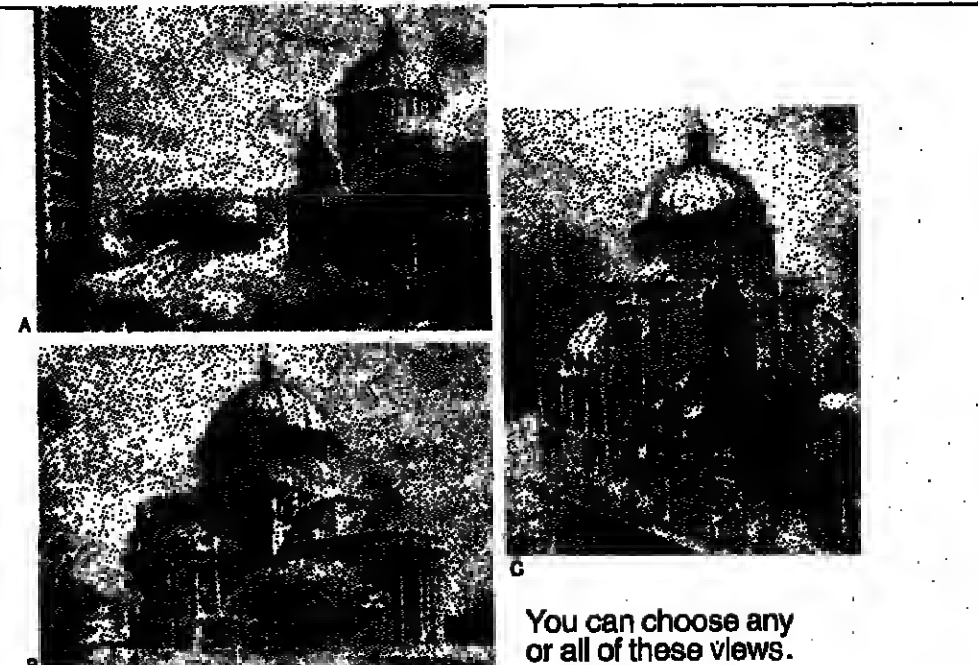
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Africa

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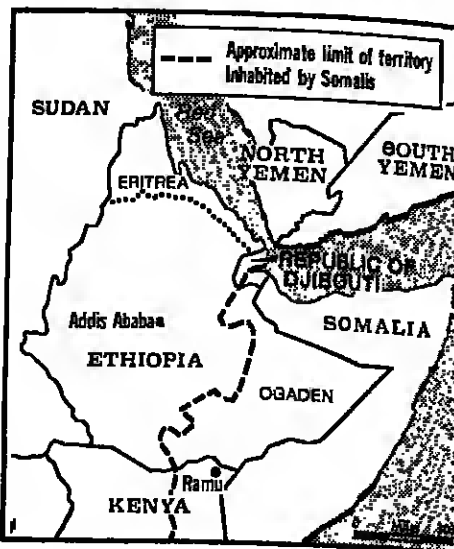
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Coup in Pakistan

An impatient Army grabs reins from Ali Bhutto

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of The Christian Science Monitor

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Crying 'foul'

That is exactly what happened. The one-sided outcome of the election led the PNA to cry "foul" and to take to the streets to try to force both the resignation of Mr. Bhutto and the holding of new elections. Mr. Bhutto's response was tough: martial law in the most troubled urban centers, arrest of virtually the entire opposition leadership, and the use of the Army to restore order.

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Japan ponders beefing up military

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Is Japan going to rearm when U.S. troops leave South Korea?

Observers here in Tokyo, both Japanese and Western, who are busy pondering this question tend not to come up with quick, one-word answers. But they do concede that, with security-conscious Japan only 30 miles from the withdrawal of U.S. troops at the closest point, the withdrawal policy is a powerful argument for those who favor rapid rearmament.

According to this line of reasoning, concern here over the security of the Korean peninsula may be a politically more compelling reason for building a strong new Japanese defense than the old arguments for countering the Chinese and the Soviet Union.

But the pace with which Japan rearms, it is expected, will continue to be limited by the longstanding and still widespread anti-militarism here, along with economic and strategic considerations.

For Japan to counter the massive Chinese

and Soviet forces, for example, would require a vast increase in defense spending beyond the present level — not less than 1 percent of the gross national product. Thus, it has been opposed by business groups and consumers who want the resources used in other ways.

Such a buildup also would require a change in the anti-military provisions of the Constitution and a major increase in ground troop strength — politically the most unpopular kind of defense buildup.

But with a changed military situation in Korea, advocates of rearmament will have a respectable argument for a more limited buildup that is not anti-Chinese or anti-Soviet in nature, according to analysts here.

Such a buildup probably could be sold politically to the general public because it would not require a major increase in the size of the Army, the branch of service most closely identified with the World War II militarist regime.

Instead, supporters of rearmament are expected to call initially for a gradual Air Force and naval buildup to prepare for the contingency that Korea might be reunited under Communist rule. It is thought that they want

improved radar, defenses, surveillance aircraft, fighter and missile defense capacity, and perhaps an increased number of fighter-bombers.

All of this is not expected to happen overnight. For one thing, the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, the only major grouping relatively open to rearmament, is showing itself to be increasingly weak at the polls and may soon be forced into a coalition government with other parties.

But it is thought in some quarters that as U.S. troop withdrawals proceed over the next few years, other Japanese parties, especially those to the left of the political spectrum, increasingly will accept the idea of at least limited rearmament — just as they gradually have moved toward acceptance of the U.S.-Japanese mutual security treaty.

Even without the catalyst of a new U.S. policy on Korea, the Japanese self-defense forces gradually have grown. Today there are some 286,000 men and women in ground, air, and naval units.

Japan also makes more than 90 percent of its own arms.



Japanese Self-Defense forces

U.S. motorcycle firm asks probe of Japanese pricing

By United Press International

Japanese companies now hold 87 percent of the U.S. motorcycle market, a situation that calls for investigation, the lone American producer says.

Harley-Davidson, whose officials said it sells just 7 percent of the motorcycles in the United States, recently filed a petition with the Treasury Department asking for a government probe of pricing practices of four Japanese producers: Honda, Yamaha, Kawasaki, and Suzuki.

Washington

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Vance speech: a calculated insult, say Taiwanese

By David Tharp

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

As news of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's speech on the Asian policy of the Carter administration reached Taiwan, anger flared. With an uneasy symbolism, Taipei's windows shook to the awesome rumbling of a summer thunderstorm. The bright afternoon sky became heavily overcast.

As the Taiwanese saw it, Mr. Vance not only pledged full diplomatic recognition of the government in Peking but — more ominously — he pointedly avoided mentioning U.S. relations with the Nationalist government here. To Taiwan's 18 million unabashedly pro-American population, this was particularly distressing.

"The Secretary of State's address could be construed as a calculated insult to this country," said a Taipei newspaper. "Secretary Vance is associating himself with the Munich betrayal of 1938. He is not standing on the Carter platform of morality and human rights."

The Nationalist Chinese government took Mr. Vance's June 30 speech to mean that Mr. Carter was poised to accept Peking's three

conditions for the establishment of diplomatic relations: (1) derecognition of Taiwan; (2) withdrawal of all U.S. military personnel stationed here (1,400 advisers); and (3) cancellation of the U.S.-Taiwan mutual security treaty.

It was bitterly noted that the text of Mr. Vance's speech also ignored Taiwan while praising the "economic miracles" of Japan, South Korea, Singapore, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

In terms of economic growth, Taiwan rivals South Korea for second place behind Japan in standard of living and development. Omission of these facts by Mr. Vance hurt the Taiwanese deeply.

Taiwan's present trade with the U.S. is greater than that of France with the U.S., and there is great confidence that when the current six-year plan is concluded in 1982 Taiwan will be formally ranked among the developed nations.

"Taiwan is a good example to the people of Asia," says Marjorie Van Gessel, Taipei American Chamber of Commerce, who represents the views of over 200 U.S. companies here.

Mr. Vance expressed disappointment with the White House for not answering two letters he sent this year asking for assurances

that the U.S. would not abandon its commitment to the people of Taiwan.

"We do not object to improving relations with the People's Republic of China as long as it is advantageous to the United States, and not at the expense of the Republic of China," Mr. Van Gessel said.

"But we have to realize that the PRC has more to gain from normalization than does the U.S., and our negotiators should not hesitate to use this to our advantage."

Washington's reasons for normalization are well understood here: strategic balance of power considerations and the necessity for consultations with Peking on global issues such as the law of the sea, nuclear non-proliferation, and economic development of the third world.

"Americans want to take advantage of the anti-Soviet mood in Peking to buttress U.S. security," says a high-ranking Chinese Nationalist government official, "but in the long run the U.S. is chasing an illusion. China is ideologically committed to the destruction of the United States as well as of the Soviet Union."

Asked about Taipei work on their differences peacefully, a Foreign Ministry official laughed sarcastically saying, "The Chinese

Communists have repeatedly said that their terms are surrender or settlement by force and violence. I don't think that gives us much room for peaceful discussions."

Firmly stressed by the government here is the fact that Nationalist China is a historic friend and ally of the United States. American residents and Chinese intellectuals equally agree it would be unthinkable to break ties, given the genuine pro-Americanism found throughout Taiwan.

"We don't have many friends like this," says a U.S. businessman, who added: "President Carter has run into serious difficulties [in Congress] about his withdrawal plans from South Korea but he hasn't seen anything yet if he thinks he can abandon Taiwan easily."

No matter what the outcome of American negotiations with Peking, Premier Chiang Ching-kuo has told his people that his government will remain pro-American and aligned with the free world.

This will not lessen the increasing cynicism here about Mr. Carter's pronouncements on human rights while he is seen as preparing to set aside the 18 million authoritarian-ruled but relatively free inhabitants of Taiwan in favor of the Marxist mainland.

Vietnamese refugees cut adrift in small boats

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The problem of how to cope with a continuing flow of Vietnamese refugees is growing, as more and more escapees leave Vietnam in small flailing boats.

Some 5,000 refugees already have landed in various parts of Asia this year. The prospect of many more to come has presented governments in the area with this uncomfortable dilemma:

For any country to admit such refugees is to advertise itself as a future haven for more to come. But to turn the often leaky, weather-battered boats away is both morally and politically embarrassing.

From Japan to Hong Kong, from Thailand to Singapore to Indonesia, governments are increasingly reluctant to admit the refugees lest they become costly permanent charges and targets of local resentment.

From Singapore and Malaysia have come reports of refugee boats being turned away.

Ocean-going freighters are reported increasingly reluctant to rescue escapees from their tiny boats. Captains of the larger vessels are concerned they will be barred entry to Asian ports if they have refugees aboard.

Sharpening the problem is the difficulty encountered by agencies such as the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in finding permanent homes for the escapees. Increasingly those leaving Vietnam are unskilled farmers and fishermen who would face a difficult time adapting to a new country.

The difficulty in finding permanent homes for the refugees outside of Asia thus makes it more likely that those given temporary shelter in Asian refugee camps will become permanent burdens on the countries where they first landed.

As more and more countries close their doors, any country that resists that trend runs the risk of being labeled a haven, thus drawing more refugees to its borders.

The nature of this dilemma has been clearly demonstrated in Hong Kong. So far the policy of the British colony has been to admit Viet-

namese refugees for a three month grace period — even though refugees from China are turned away.

But reports of up to 5,000 Vietnamese refugees on the high seas heading for Hong Kong have increased pressure for a re-evaluation of the colony's refugee policy.

Hong Kong immigration officials say the present situation is acceptable as long as the United Nations Commission for Refugees can find homes elsewhere for refugee arrivals within three months. But if thousands of refugees deaden on Hong Kong, they say the policy will have to be changed.

Meanwhile, some refugees have told reporters that Hong Kong is a refugee haven has been spread to Vietnam by Vietnamese language broadcasts of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Vietnamese authorities reportedly have prohibited listening to the BBC broadcasts. But according to some refugees, Vietnamese have continued to learn of Hong Kong's open-door policy through the broadcasts. The news re-

ports also are said to have spread the word that other Asian states like Singapore, Malaysia, and Thailand are making it very difficult for refugees to enter.

Caught in this dilemma Hong Kong has moved to demonstrate its limited willingness to absorb such refugees. The captain of the Israeli ship carrying 88 refugees rescued from a sinking fishing vessel asked for Hong Kong to accept his passengers. But he was turned down on grounds the vessel had not originally been scheduled to land in Hong Kong. Later Israel accepted the 88 refugees as permanent settlers.

Faced with these difficulties, refugee resettlement organizations are seeking to persuade countries around the world to absorb more refugees as permanent settlers. (For example the United States now accepts 100 a month.)

But relief workers freely acknowledge their dilemma — while permanent resettlement will help those who already have left, it may produce new problems by encouraging more Vietnamese to flee.

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defense

Cruise missiles move into the spotlight

Will U.S. offer them to NATO countries?

By Daniel Southard
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Washington

In the aftermath of President Carter's rejection of the B-1 bomber, arms control specialists are raising questions on how far the President will go with cruise missiles — and how this will affect any future arms limitation agreements with the Soviet Union.

1. Will Mr. Carter order use of medium and long-range cruise missiles from land and submarines? Such use, specialists say, would be easier to convert from the Soviets than their use on B-52 bombers, which the President has now approved.

2. Will Mr. Carter offer the cruise missiles in North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries?

Arms control specialists are convinced the Soviets would consider cruise missiles in the hands of NATO countries to be a significant new threat — a threat which could complicate any future U.S.-Soviet arms control negotiations. Cruise missiles in the hands of the Soviets' old enemies, the Germans, would seem particularly threatening, say the same specialists.

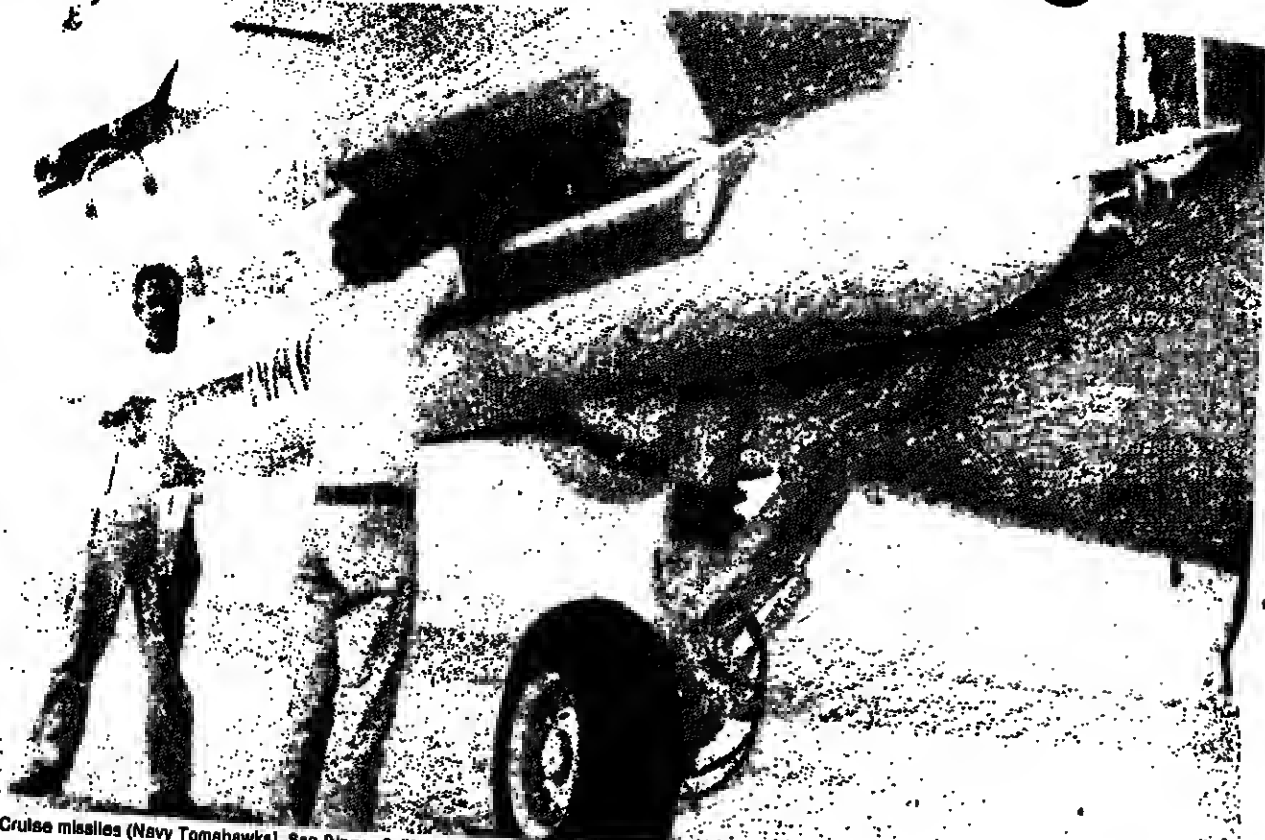
The cruise missile is a small, subsonic, pilotless jet plane that can travel as far as 2,000 miles and then strike with either a conventional or nuclear warhead within only 100 feet of its target. This versatile, superaccurate weapon can be fired from ships, submarines, trucks, or airplanes. It flies close to the ground to avoid radar.

In the press conference at which he announced the B-1 decision, Mr. Carter talked only about the air-launched cruise missile, which can be more easily kept track of for arms control purposes than can the other two varieties.

"I just hope the B-1 decision doesn't mean a green light for sea- and ground-launched cruise missiles," said Thomas J. Illiades, executive director of the Arms Control Association, a nonpartisan group dedicated to efforts to control the nuclear arms race.

"If we can keep everything in the air-launched category, it will be more manageable," he said.

Expressing another view on the implications of the President's B-1 decision, Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D) of Washington, said: "I think the decision means that the President has to go all-out on the cruise missile."



Cruise missiles (Navy Tomahawks), San Diego, Calif.

Soviets would consider cruise missiles in West Germany particularly threatening, experts say

Arms control specialists argue that the Soviets will eventually catch up in cruise missile technology — and once this happens, the U.S. will be faced with making expensive improvements in its now virtually nonexistent air defense system.

In the comprehensive strategic arms control proposal which the United States put forth to the Soviets three months ago, cruise missiles of more than 1,550 miles in range would be banned. But such a range would bring many targets in the Soviet Union, including Moscow, within the range of cruise missiles based in West Germany.

Secretary of Defense Harold Brown was asked at a press conference July 1 whether, in view of the B-1 decision, the U.S.

was now closer to giving cruise missiles to the NATO countries.

He replied that the question was being "examined closely" and that the idea had both "attractions and risks."

According to a published report, Pentagon experts estimate that cruise missiles could within an hour destroy 75 percent of the fixed targets, such as bridges and airfields, which the Soviet forces would require to invade Western Europe.

The cruise missile, as the Defense Secretary described it, is a weapon of great potential which will continue to improve over the next 10 to 15 years in its ability to take "evasive action" against and penetrate Soviet defenses.

Reaction to President Carter's B-1 decision

In U.S.: anger among politicians, questions from the people

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The President has set off a great debate over defense spending, focusing on his B-1 bomber turnaround, but really concentrating on the old issue of guns vs. butter.

Checks with political leaders around the nation indicate the debate is churning among Americans of all walks of life.

Some are angry, including some of the same concern voiced by Sen. John Tower (R) of Texas, who said of the President's decision not to go ahead with the B-1: "They are breaking open the Pandora's box in Moscow."

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R) of Arizona expressed a similar sentiment, stressing, too, his belief that Mr. Carter was merely fulfilling some silly promise he had made during the campaign.

The chief unhappiness comes, of course, among the thousands of those now losing their jobs as a result of this decision, particularly among employees of Rockwell International Corporation in Southern California.

Most people, it seems, are concerned but puzzled over the President's decision.

Many like the idea of cutting back on defense spending this way. If in fact, it leaves the United States — as the President maintains it will — still in a strong position vis-à-vis the Soviets.

But many Americans worry: Will U.S. defense against the Soviets be sufficiently strong without the B-1?

Thus, the public will welcome the debate in the Senate, where the subject of providing ap-

propriations for the B-1 soon will be taken up. The President himself believes the congressional reaction to his decision has been a good one and that he will be sustained.

The main subject of discussion in congressional hearings will be the weapon that the President is putting most of his confidence in for providing the necessary nuclear deterrent, the cruise missile.

The cruise can be launched from the ground, sea, or air and, compared with the \$100 million or more that each B-1 was to cost, this missile is relatively inexpensive.

But, as in similar debates in recent years, the public may have difficulty in resolving the question people are asking, and for these reasons:

1. Weapons, and any discussion thereof, is too technical, too complex, for the average person to understand.

2. There is always secret information relating either to the weapon or its use which will not come out in those hearings that are open to the public.

3. There will be those who qualify as experts who will loudly on both sides of the question as to whether or not the cruise will suffice without the B-1. This, too, will understandably tend to confuse those who are seeking to determine whether the U.S. is heading in a correct defense-related direction.

There is much conjecture, too, in Washington and around the United States on how the President made his decision on the B-1.

One strong insight comes from a Carter associate who describes the President as a "pragmatic progressive."

It was, it seems, Mr. Carter's pragmatic nature that was the controlling factor in his decision.

Once he had concluded that he could both save money and keep a strong defense posture without the cruise, he decided to drop the expensive B-1.

Kremlin says cruise missile signals new arms race

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Despite President Carter's decision against the B-1 bomber, and despite recent talk of a Carter-Brezhnev summit, public Soviet criticism of Washington remains strong.

The Kremlin refuses to give Mr. Carter any credit for the B-1 decision. Instead the Communist Party newspaper Pravda accuses him of raising new obstacles for strategic arms talks (SALT) and for U.S.-Soviet relations by pushing ahead with the pilotless cruise missile.

The Soviets also are sending Washington a number of hard-line signals stressing stern disapproval of Mr. Carter's human rights positions and his policies in Africa.

All this raises the question among Western analysts here of whether a summit meeting is still possible later this year or early 1978.

So far the Soviets have not entirely closed the door to a summit although they say the initiative comes from Washington and that more discussions would be necessary.

Some analysts still believe a summit this year is conceivable. They argue the Soviets traditionally maintain a pre-set policy line in public. In this case, an anti-Carter line — until the last possible moment before they feel a change is needed.

This view holds that Mr. Brezhnev may still be intrigued with the possibility of a face-to-face meeting to try to figure out the unpredictable Mr. Carter.

At the same time Pravda July 2, the government newspaper Izvestia July 1, and the official news agency Tass in recent days have drawn a bleak picture of U.S. strategic and human-rights intentions.

The Tass account of Mr. Carter's latest press conference started out not with the B-1 decision, but with his emphasis on the cruise missile.

The U.S. is thought to be 5 to 10 years ahead of the Soviet cruise in range and sophistication. The Tass report carried by Pravda called Mr. Carter's stand on cruise the start of a new round in the dangerous arms race. It dismissed the B-1 decision by saying testing and development would continue. It noted that the Pentagon reportedly favors putting the cruise on existing B-52 planes. It also noted the record size of the U.S. defense budget for next year as well as tests of a new Trident submarine missile, the new Mark 12-A warhead for long-range nuclear missiles, and the tentative Senate vote to earmark funds for the neutron bomb. The report showed particular concern that the cruise would be stationed in Western Europe.

On human rights, Izvestia July 1 referred to dissidents as actually being criminals, who have been legally and properly punished.

Izvestia scoffed at rights in the U.S. saying they could be enjoyed only by those with a stable bank balance. It cited the new Constitution here as anshrining true civil rights.

Analysts here now watch to see if any progress can be made at the 35-nation Conference on European Security and Cooperation in Belgrade later in the year. The meeting will review compliance with the 1975 Helsinki summit declaration of East-West détente.

They also have eyed the final half of September on their calendar. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will meet Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on arms.

Middle East

Mideast 'lull' paves way for Begin's visit to U.S.



U.S. halts speculation; Sadat 'welcomes' overture

By Daniel Southard
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
Washington

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin is scheduled to visit the United States at a time when Middle East tensions appear to be abating on two fronts:

1. Tensions between the United States and Israel over their statements on a possible Middle East peace settlement appear to have eased. This is due to a "moratorium" on further U.S. declarations on the subject and more positive-sounding statements from Israel.

2. Prime Minister Begin's offer to reinvent the stalled Geneva Middle East peace talks in October has drawn positive response from Egypt's President Sadat. American officials see this as another sign of an atmosphere more conducive to negotiations.

"There's a definite lull on right now," says one Israeli diplomat. "There's been a definite relaxation in tension since Mr. Carter made his statement."

The diplomat was referring to President Carter's press conference June 30, in which he said he thought it best that U.S. officials re-

frain from additional comments on the specifics of a possible peace agreement before Mr. Begin arrived in the United States, now scheduled for July 18.

Recently, Israeli officials were reacting indignantly to what one of them described as a "public scolding" from the U.S. State Department. The State Department had warned in an official statement on June 27 that Israel should not "automatically exclude" withdrawal from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip from the list of subjects to be discussed at a Geneva-style peace conference.

The Israelis' public response to this statement was deliberately restrained so as not to create further tensions in U.S.-Israeli relations on the eve of Mr. Begin's visit to the United States. In its response, the Israeli Foreign Ministry said simply that Israel had not excluded the discussion of "any territory whatsoever" from possible peace talks with the Arabs.

American officials had been disturbed by earlier statements from the new Israeli leadership to the effect that the West Bank and Gaza should not be returned to the Arabs as part of a peace agreement. These statements seemed to be in conflict with other declarations by the Israelis calling for negotiations "without preconditions."

Prime Minister Begin's recent suggestion that a Geneva peace conference could begin in

October and that all the positions of all sides to the conflict should be open to negotiation struck a responsive chord in Egypt. President Sadat was quoted July 4 as saying that the Begin statement was "encouraging" and that Egypt "shall be ready to go . . . in October, and even before."

The Sadat and Begin comments were the first in which Arafah and Israeli leaders had cited a specific date for peace talks, although both leaders had already expressed a willingness to reopen a Geneva peace conference this year.

Some sources suggest that the next move in the direction of a settlement will have to come from the United States, with the U.S. offering Israel certain guarantees for a permanent peace. One such idea reportedly being discussed in Washington would be for the United States to establish a land or naval base in Israel to emphasize its commitment and support.

But Middle East specialists said the Israelis were likely to be cool to such an idea. Asked for his reaction, one Israeli official quoted the Israeli Prime Minister as saying, "We don't rely on any guarantees other than our own nation and army."

"It's not a new idea," the official continued. "It's floated around before . . . but Israel has always been very much against the presence of foreign troops."

British reports of Israeli torture touches off storm

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
Athens

A detailed four-page June 19 report by Britain's Sunday Times, alleging widespread torture and violation of human rights of Palestinian prisoners in Israel and the occupied territories has touched off a stormy controversy in Europe and Israel.

Twenty-seven British Members of Parliament called in Britain's House of Commons for a detailed investigation by a committee of international jurists. Another group of 25 MPs have complained that the story was "objectionable" and unfair to Israel, the Sunday Times reported June 23.

Palestinian testimony

Israel's leading newspaper, Maariv, in a report from Ruth Primor, its London correspondent, said Jewish organizations in Britain were considering legal action against the Sunday Times.

The report, written by a Sunday Times "Investigative" team consisting of writers Paul Eddy,

Peter Gillman, Peter Kellner, and the Sunday Times Jerusalem correspondent, Eric Marand, printed testimony of Palestinians who said they were tortured or mistreated during Israeli police questioning or in prisons.

It concluded, "Torture of Arab prisoners is so widespread and systematic that it cannot be dismissed as 'rogue cops' exceeding orders. It appears to be sanctioned as deliberate policy."

Letting its readers judge

The newspaper stood by the report in a June 26 editorial. It answered Israeli denials and charges that Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government had not been given a chance to reply. Israel knew the charges beforehand "because these had already been made in the Israeli courts and publicly aired elsewhere in Israel," the editorial said.

"But the Israeli Government has consistently denied general and specific charges of ill-treatment," the newspaper continued. "It was because the denials (included in our report's last week) were in our view unconvincing that we set out detailed evidence so that readers would judge for themselves."

Letters pro and con

The newspaper published a sampling of some of the 124 letters it had received blaming and praising the torture report.

Of these letters, the Sunday Times said, the writers of 71 were unconvinced by the evidence and criticized publication, 46 including several Jews supported the "courageous exposure" based on "carefully researched evidence," and seven raised related issues.

One Jewish reader, Dr. Elitakim Katz of the University of London, asked, "Do you really

believe that the tortured and oppressed Jews of Syria and Iraq, whose only dubious solace are the police forces in those countries, require less protection than the Arabs of the West Bank and Gaza . . . ?"

Brutalities witnessed

Elizabeth Monroe, a British writer and publisher on Mideast affairs, said she had personally witnessed Israeli Army brutality against 17 students of the United Nations Relief and Works Administration teachers' training college at Ramallah, on the occupied West Bank, last March.

Erich Fried, who received an Austrian Government Literature prize in 1973, wrote that "a number of Jews in Israel, in England, and elsewhere have for a long time protested against these crimes . . . but were violently abused and threatened."

Mr. Fried praised the work of Israel Shabak, head of the Israeli Society for Human Rights, a survivor of the Nazi concentration camp at Beisen and the Warsaw Ghetto — for exposing Israeli ill-treatment of Arabs.

U.S. reduces presence in Bahrain

By Jak Miner
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor
Boston

A vast, often ignored corner of the world, the Indian Ocean is becoming crowded with aspirations and expectations as the United States and the Soviet Union maneuver to fill the vacuum left by the withdrawal of British forces from east of Suez.

On the surface, the U.S. response has been and continues to be "low key," a "peace and friendship force," says Rear Adm. Gerald E. Thomas, director of Near East and South Asia matters for the Pentagon.

That low-key approach finds timely illustration in the withdrawal this month of the greater portion of a U.S. Navy detachment in Bahrain, on the western shore of the Gulf.

The U.S. presence will continue in the Gulf, Pentagon sources say, but at a reduced size. Most Navy dependents quartered in Bahrain are being moved out, the flagship of Rear Adm. William Crowe, a supply vessel, will no longer spend much of its time in Bahrain, but instead will be visiting other ports in the Gulf, thus reducing the Navy's visibility.

Subsequent to the British withdrawal from east of the Suez in 1971 several factors have made the Indian Ocean region increasingly a flash point in great-power maneuvering.

• The crude oil shipping lanes, said Admiral

Homes, have become an "increasingly swollen jugular" out of the Gulf into the Indian Ocean west to European ports and east to Japan — regions of the world that depend almost exclusively on Arab oil imports.

• Growing demands for protein have thrown a new spotlight on the Indian Ocean; also, as more and more nations throw up "no fishing" signs at their 200-mile limits, international waters which contain or are suspected to contain rich supplies of fish become potential targets of influence jockeying. Two of the most important untapped sources of fish are in the Indian Ocean and the South Atlantic, observes Geoffrey Kamp, in a study for the International Institute for Strategic Studies, London.

As these influences fashion a possible environment for explosion points, some see the region as a potential area for calm.

"The Indian Ocean is an area that could become a 'zone of peace,'" writes retired Admiral Worth H. Bagley, the former vice chief of U.S. Naval Operations and now a fellow at the International Institute for Strategic Studies. "A United Nations resolution of 1974 called upon the major powers to refrain from turning the Indian Ocean into an arena for superpower rivalry." He adds that the U.S. abstained from the vote.

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Soviet Union

Summit forecast — cool, but warming up

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
Is Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev tempted to take a first-hand look at the still-new American President, just as Nikita Khrushchev looked at John F. Kennedy in Vienna 16 years ago?

Western analysts here have been doubtful. Relations have been worsening since Jimmy Carter took office. Now comes the first Soviet reaction to optimistic Washington talk about a summit.

The reaction is cool — but it does not entirely close the door, analysts say.

A 50-word paragraph issued by the official news agency Tass appeared eager to let it be known that the initiative is coming from the United States, and that a great deal more discussion would be needed before anything could be decided.

[The Tass statement said in full: "In connection with the official announcement for the press by a spokesman for the White House on a possible meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter, Tass has at its disposal information that the question was raised by the United States side and its discussion was of a preliminary character."]

The Soviets are intensely curious about Mr. Carter, who is personally unknown and un-

dictable to the top leadership here.

It is conceivable that Mr. Brezhnev might be trying with a face-to-face meeting as one way of trying to fish him. Yet observers doubt it could happen (if it happens at all) before Nov. 7, the 60th anniversary of the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution. If the summit backfired and relations grew still worse, Mr. Brezhnev could face sterner opposition, within the Politburo or the military, to the entire policy of détente.

It is possible Mr. Carter's dramatic June 30 decision against the B-1 bomber might improve the U.S.-Soviet atmosphere.

However, strategic-arms talks — the success of which has long been held by analysts to be a necessary condition for a summit meeting — are not going well. The Soviets are upset at the new Israeli Prime Minister, Menachem Begin. And they are irritated by U.S. human-rights criticisms.

Yet White House aide Zbigniew Brzezinski discussed a summit with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin recently and said later (June 29) that "the climate is all right" for a summit.

Now Tass says that the question "was raised by the U.S. side" and that "its discussion was of a preliminary character."

"That doesn't confirm U.S. statements, but doesn't slam the door, either," commented one Western analyst.

Moscow's growing shadow over southern Africa

By Paul Wohl
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

The way the Soviet Union ratified its friendship and aid treaty with Mozambique suggests a tougher and more extensive Soviet commitment in southern Africa.

The new emphasis on southern Africa may have been a factor behind the ouster of Nikolai V. Podgorny from the Politburo and from the position of chief of state. Mr. Podgorny, who visited Africa this spring, stood for a relatively cautious foreign policy, according to some Western observers. (He has been succeeded as chief of state by party leader Leonid Brezhnev.)

The treaty with Mozambique was ratified June 14 at a joint session of the foreign affairs commissions of both houses of the Supreme Soviet. Speeches made on that occasion went beyond Mozambique to encompass all of southern Africa.

Suslov presides

Presiding over the session was Politburo member Mikhail A. Suslov, whose political authority is thought to be second only to that of Mr. Brezhnev.

Among those attending were alternate Politburo member Boris N. Ponomarev, the newly appointed secretary of the Central Committee Konstantin F. Ruskov, and Deputy Premier Konstantin F. Kalushov. Their presence in itself underscored the importance the Kremlin now attaches to southern Africa.

Ratification of the treaty was proposed on behalf of the government by First Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily V. Kuznetsov, who hailed "the selfless political, moral, and material aid, which the Soviet Union, in its with Leninist principles of international solidarity, is giving people fighting against colonial domination."

The treaty, said Mr. Kuznetsov, was a landmark in the friendship between the two countries and a "timely political act in support of the revolutionary achievements of the people of Mozambique, especially in view of continuing attempts by reactionary forces to tear the country away from its progressive path."

Vladimir L. Kudryatov, longtime member of the foreign affairs commission of the Soviet of Nationalities and the leading foreign affairs commentator of Izvestia, the government-

newspaper, said the treaty was directed "against the danger of war in Africa and in the world."

Deputy Defense Minister and general of the army Ivan G. Pavlovsky said the treaty strengthened "the ties of our country with the young progressive states of Africa."

Mr. Suslov summarized the debate in a speech published over eight columns on the front page of Izvestia June 15. It was, said Mr. Suslov, "a demonstration of Soviet solidarity with the African liberation movement, not only in Mozambique, but in all of southern Africa."

"The two countries have common objectives in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racism," he said.

The new treaty illustrated the "just support by the Soviet Union for the African peoples in their struggle for the definitive and complete liberation of Africa." Its "special importance stems from Mozambique's position in the southern region of Africa, whose aggressive regionalism... threaten the security of the neighboring African states."

Attacks in new light

Mr. Suslov's comments throw a new and significant light on earlier Soviet press attacks on "white supremacy" in southern Africa.

Writing in Pravda, the Communist Party paper, May 22, commentator Yuliy Yakhtonov said that "Washington's attempts to... save the government of the Union of South Africa from its inevitable collapse are most unseemly." He said the meeting of U.S.-Vice President Walter F. Mondale with South African Prime Minister John Vorster in Vienna "is seen by progressive Africans as complicity with the vicious regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia."

In its weekly survey of international affairs June 5, Pravda wrote of "serious concern caused by the situation shaping up in southern Africa where, in connivance with Western powers, military gangs of Rhodesian racist bachelors invaded the People's Republic of Mozambique."

Even by Pravda's standards, this was unusually tough language. The newspaper's attack campaign, orchestrated by Moscow's African lobby, which has gained the support of Mr. Sus-

Kremlin cuts off dissident funds

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

Soviet dissidents are running short of money.

One of their main sources from abroad has been the so-called Solzhenitsyn Fund, through which exiled Soviet writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn has channeled about \$360,000 in royalties since April, 1974.

But Soviet authorities tightened their rules about money from abroad in January last year — and in February this year they arrested the administrator of the fund, Alexander Ginsburg. He is awaiting trial.

The current administrator, Ilgust Tatyana Khodovovich, said in Moscow June 23 that the fund had almost dried up. Mr. Solzhenitsyn had cut off supplies to protest the tighter rules, she indicated.

In what she realizes is probably a vain hope, she called for the fund to be formally and legally set up abroad like other international humanitarian funds.

She and other colleagues at a press conference for Western women attended by 1975 Nobel Prize winner Andrei Sakharov, appealed to President Carter and other world leaders for help.

They said police took about 5,000 rubles (\$4,700) from Mr. Ginsburg when they arrested him. They also said it was increasingly difficult to get information about needy dissident families within the Soviet Union. Letters from families had been stopped, they said.

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Charlotte Saikowski
Chief Editorial Writer
The Christian Science Monitor

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From page 1

*Splits in Smith party

How much the ruling Rhodesian Front Party is weakened by disaffections will be tested in a by-election within two months for a vacant seat in Parliament. Wikus de Kneek, who resigned the seat to go in live in South Africa, represents a section of the white community that is deciding to leave Rhodesia as the guerrilla war gets hotter.

The hard line

At the other end of the spectrum are the people like Mr. Frost, who take a harder line against black majority rule and are inclined to the shoot-it-out approach.

Mr. Frost is expected to join the Rhodesian Action Party. The debate within the white military leadership over which politicians to back will be crucial.

The stickiest problem in trying to bring about a negotiated transition to black rule in Rhodesia is who would control the armed forces during the transition period.

A recent British suggestion for a Commonwealth peace-keeping force that would include British troops has been rejected by one black nationalist faction, that of Robert Mugabe of the Patriotic Front. The current British-American attempt to bring about a negotiated settle-

ment has not been enthusiastically welcomed by other blacks or by Mr. Smith.

[The Organization of African Unity (OAU) at its summit meeting in Gabon recognized the Patriotic Front as the sole legitimate African nationalist movement fighting white minority rule in Rhodesia, Reuter reported.]

An important, and sometimes forgotten, element in the Rhodesian scene are the blacks who have been fighting on the side of the government. These include paramilitary police and the Rhodesian African Rifles (RAR), the latter an elite force well trained in anti-guerrilla warfare.

The RAR consists of 1,400 men and there are 5,000 blacks in the police. What these blacks would do in the event of a collapse of the white regime is all important.

Different scenarios possible

All kinds of scenarios could be written. The RAR, for example, could line up with one of the black factions in a take-over of the country.

It is argued that if the IFAR were in take power, it would want whites to remain. After all, the RAR men have worked as equals with whites in the bush and there is mutual respect between them.

From page 1

*Brezhnev: a right to sing the blues

sympathy from French President Giscard d'Estaing. But Mr. Giscard d'Estaing backed up President Carter. He, too, thought "human rights" a good thing. Mr. Brezhnev did not find in Paris the anti-Washington mood which had existed there in the old days of Charles de Gaulle and which comforted Moscow at the time.

In the general background of all these events is the continued tensions and hostility in the Soviet relationship with China. Also, Mr. Brezhnev has committed himself to an imperialist operation in Ethiopia which does not seem to be going very well. Moscow is in danger of losing the military position it has been building at the entrance to the Red Sea. In fact, the whole Soviet position in Africa seems to be coming unstuck. Scarcely a year ago Moscow was re-

garded as the friend of most of the newly emerged black African states. Today Moscow is regarded by many of those same states as the new imperialist danger.

Perhaps the most serious of all Mr. Brezhnev's disappointments is the coolness in Washington. Mr. Carter does not seem to be bothered by the fact that his policies are distressing Mr. Brezhnev. Mr. Carter would be happy to meet Mr. Brezhnev, in Alaska, just to "get acquainted." But Mr. Brezhnev, in his talk with Ambassador Toon, made it clear that he is not interested in any social occasion. He wants something solid to sign when he meets Mr. Carter.

So an early meeting between the Presidents of the United States and of the U.S.S.R. is not now in prospect. It can happen any time Mr.

From page 1

*How African whites see Carter policy

rights in all Africa (i.e. in black as well as white-run Africa); and (2) the secretary's willingness to let the people of South Africa themselves decide the specific form of government under which there would be "full political participation by all South Africans." This seemed

to be something less than a demand for one-man, one-vote as the only solution acceptable to the U.S. — a formula which most white South Africans see as a naïve invitation to them to bring about their own political elimination.

Novelist Vladimir Nabokov: deep of knowledge, fleet of imagination

By Rodarick Nordell
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

The extraordinary literary art of Vladimir Nabokov was in keeping with a typical photograph of him — wearing jacket and tie and carrying a big white butterfly net. His professional store of knowledge was combined with a fleet imagination always chasing rare specimens of thought and language and bringing them back alive.

It would be marvelous to hear Nabokov's wit exercised now on the tributes written on the occasion of his passing on July 2, in Switzerland. He no doubt would hand out grades as he did to the critics of his books based on how much they really knew of his work — ranging from the erudite "Lolita," which brought him from respectable comparative obscurity to wealth and notoriety; to "The Gift," with its warm humanity; and the later "Invitation to a Beheading," full of puzzles, perversity, pedantry, parody, and intellectual challenge. His lowest grade (D minus), he told an interviewer, went to people like this: "He never opened my new book — the one he is writing about — relying entirely on the opinion of a friend who reads

fast but prefers yarns about minarets and emeralds. Spells my name with three o's."

The thing is that, no matter how much anybody knows of Nabokov's prodigious work, it is impossible to know exactly what it means. Not that he could not put his exact meaning into words. He could — not only in his native Russian but in the English he handled with a dazzling elegance that was unique in his adopted United States. But what enchanted Nabokov — and the band of readers tuned to his rarefied wavelength — were the possibilities of words for meaning more than one thing at the same time, for endlessly manipulating what they seemed to be "about." In an age, when the written word was on the run, with media images snapping at its heels, he demonstrated just how irreplaceable it was.

Boring, precious, naïve, incomprehensible — readers did turn from Nabokov on such grounds. But there was always the chance that the butterfly chaser — he really was a lepidopterist — would open one's eyes to a shape or pattern in a new way. As he wrote of so earlier Russian writer, Gogol: "Here and there in the most innocent descriptive passage, this or that word... is inserted in such a way as to make the harmless sentence explode in a wild display of nightmare fireworks."

Certainly the IFAR has every motive for fighting the guerrillas since some of the guerrilla leaders, such as Mr. Mugabe, have reportedly vowed to eliminate IFAR men should they come to power.

Now, with the white politicians bickering and the white civilians increasingly confused, the military is becoming still more worth watching — the black Rhodesian military as much as the white.

The government is facing stepped-up guerrilla action all across the country. There are an estimated 2,500 guerrillas in Rhodesia and 6,000 more undergoing training, according to the government.

While guerrilla efficiency and organization cannot compare with that of the government forces, the government is gradually losing control of the tribal areas.

There are complete no-go areas, in rural southeastern Rhodesia for example, where guerrillas are in control.

According to a recent visitor to Rhodesia, farmers in outlying areas are having to strike deals with the guerrillas over how many cattle the guerrillas are allowed to steal for their food.



By Bert Forbes, staff writer
Smith: trouble from within

Brezhnev would like to "get acquainted." But Mr. Carter is not playing the eager wooer of Moscow. Quite the contrary. He is building modern American military power around the cruise missile. He is improving American relations with black Africa and with the Muslim community in the Middle East. He is improving his relations with his European allies and with Japan. He is giving friendly thought and aid to China. He is improving his relations with India.

All around the world Mr. Carter is working his way to the inside track. Moscow is getting squeezed away. And this seems not to worry anyone in Washington. It does worry Mr. Brezhnev who no longer enjoys any visible prospect of crowning his career with some notable success in world affairs. The America of

Jimmy Carter is steaming ahead as though Moscow did not really matter very much. Which must be galling to the men in the Kremlin, who like to be thought of as "the other great power."

Is the Soviet Union really in the same class with the United States? Kissinger foreign policy operated on the assumption that it was. It took a direction which greatly distressed West European allies. They felt the danger of a U.S.-U.S.S.R. partnership running the world. There is no such theory in the Carter era. Mr. Carter treats Moscow as neither partner nor equal. On the contrary, he treats Moscow as the center of a backward and tyrannical society.

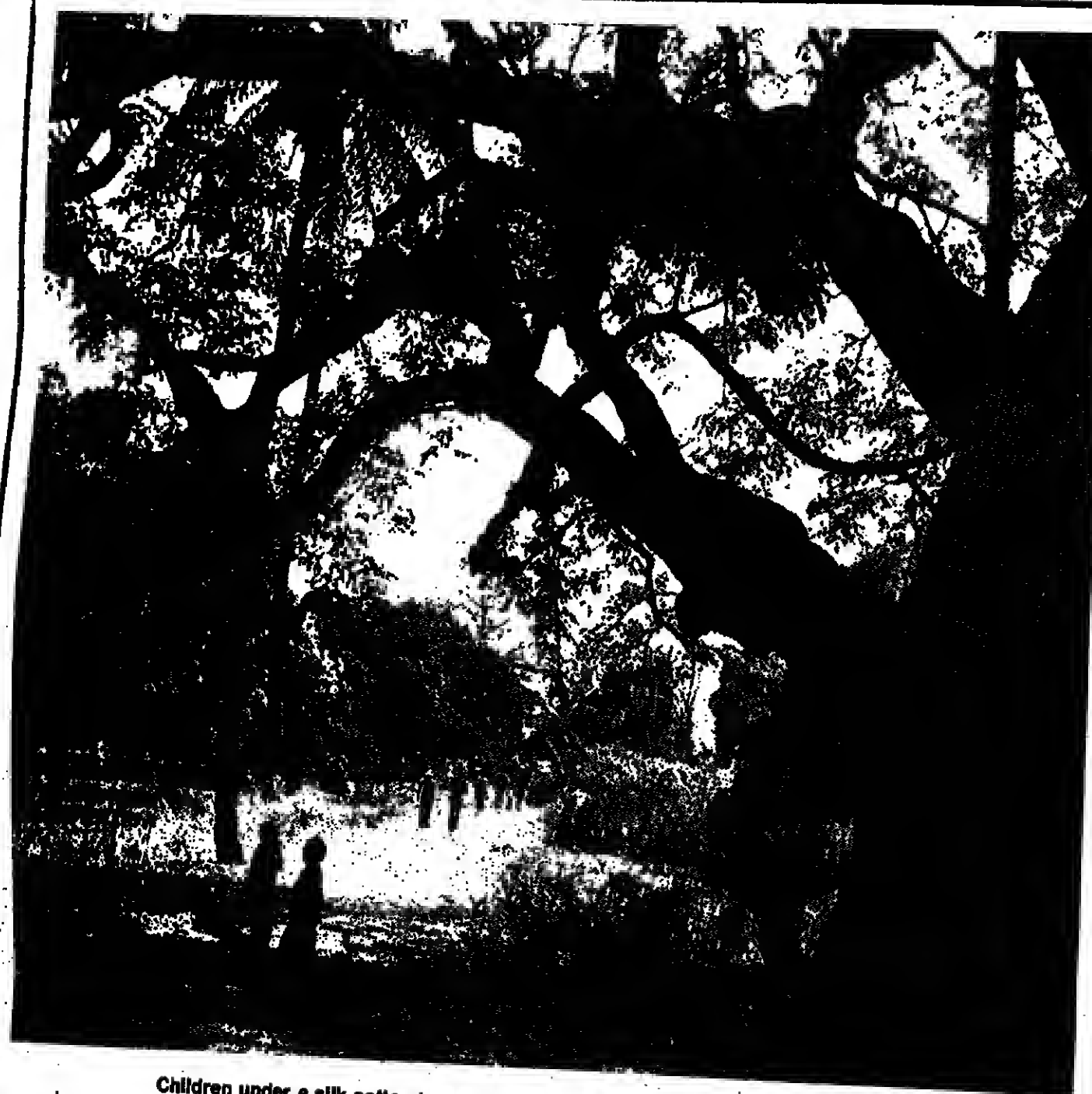
It is a new and different game. The Kremlin does not understand this new game. It does not like it, either.

have on Mr. Smith in his next round of talks with the visiting U.S.-British diplomatic mission led by John Graham (Britain) and Stephen Low (U.S.). The mission is seeking general acceptance by Mr. Smith and African nationalists of a new constitution for Rhodesia allowing free elections open to all parties. To reassure white Rhodesians, the proposed constitution would include a bill of rights for all, and there is being mooted a Commonwealth police force for an interim period to help provide physical security for all.

Both white Rhodesians and white South Africans — insofar as they are willing to concede majority rule in Rhodesia — want installed there as "henige" a black government as possible. Whites have hitherto tended to look upon the nationalist Patriotic Front, led by Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo and having links with guerrilla forces outside Rhodesia's borders, as Soviet puppets and the least acceptable of the black political groups vying for power. But Mr. Mugabe — who has just been in Peking and more recently in Gabon for the meeting of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit — came out with a sharp attack on Soviet policy in Africa. What white Rhodesians will make of that has yet to be seen.

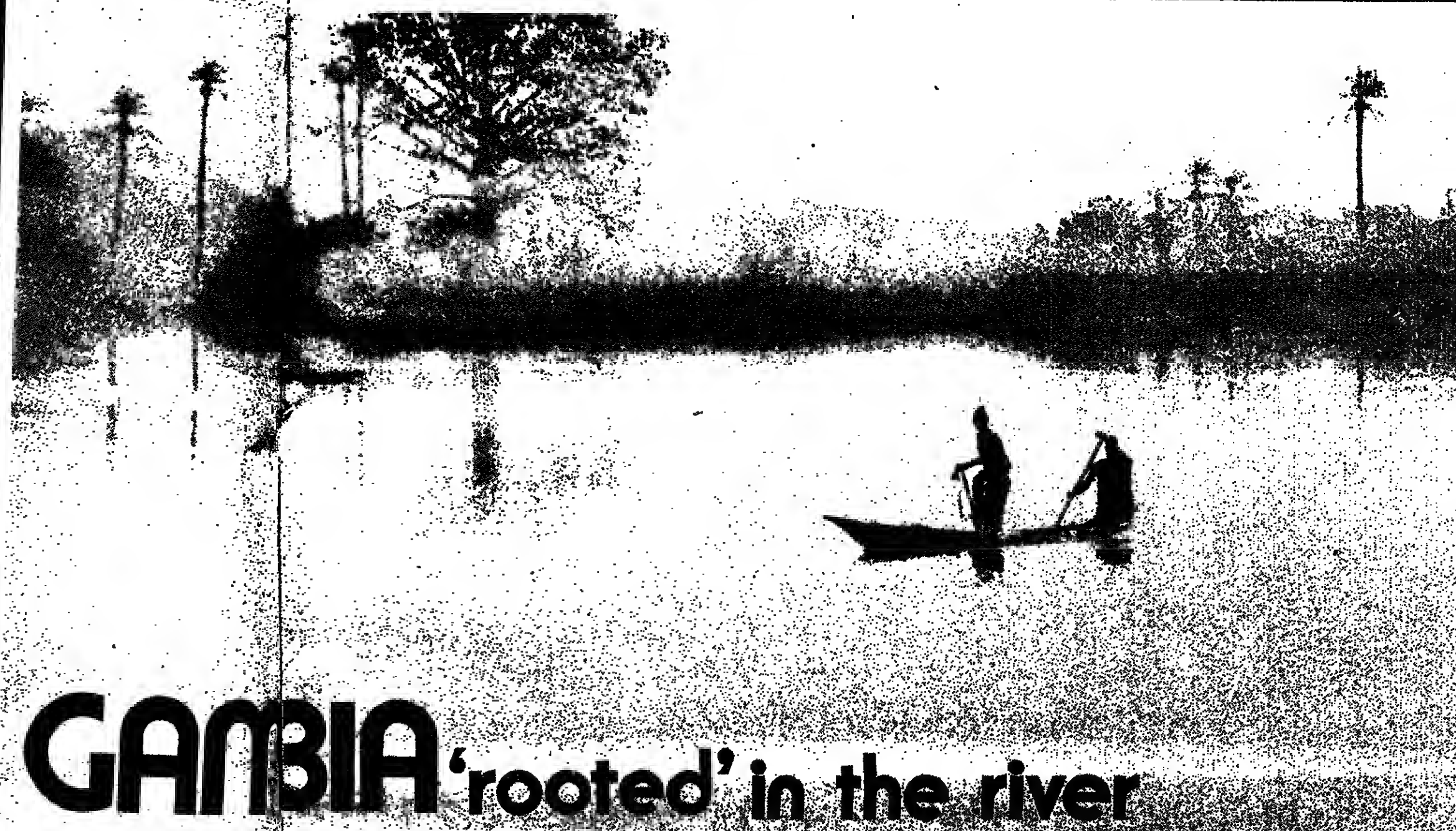
Another slashing attack on Soviet policy in Africa was made at a formal meeting of the OAU summit by Sudanese President Nimeiry. General Nimeiry is deeply concerned at Soviet intervention in Ethiopia on the side of that country's military junta which has been at loggerheads with him since early this year.

These African attacks on Moscow are something new. The main outside seagoing at OAU meetings in the past has been the U.S. And President Carter's supporters are bound to ask whether his new Africa policy does not have something to do with the favorable (for the U.S.) change in the wind.



Children under a silk cotton tree in Jufure, where Alex Haley's book 'Roots' begins

GAMBIA 'rooted' in the river



Fishermen in the early morning light cast their nets in the Gambia River near Georgetown



A member of the Kinte clan



Georgetown women draw water from Gambia River

Photos and text by Stewart Dill McBride
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Banjul, Gambia
The Gambia has always been the tongue-in-cheek nation of Africa — a slender former British colony clinging into the side of French-speaking Senegal. It has a vote in the United Nations but cannot send a permanent representative to New York. It has no army or university or any other expensive institutions.

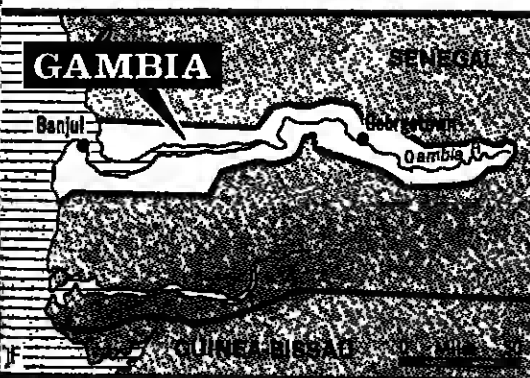
In this sleepy, sun-drenched republic, the last major social disturbance was a slave revolt in 1865, and Gambia's tiny police force busies itself marching parades and culling the prolific herds of bush pig. Half a million inhabitants living in an area the size of Los Angeles County, Africa's smallest nation has no industry, no mineral resources, and must rely almost entirely on its peanut crop for economic sustenance.

Ironically, the languid pace of the Gambia, where every 10 people can neither read nor write, is being interrupted by a book — the bestseller, "Roots." Exactly 10 years ago American author Alex Haley stumbled on the now-famous backwater village of Jufure, a full day's sail by peanut cutter up the Gambia River.

There he discovered the "roots" of his family tree. A village elder told Haley the story of his great, great, great-grandfather Kunta Kinte, a Mandinka who was kidnapped from Jufure in 1767 by white slave traders and sold in the United States.

This summer thousands of tourists, many of them black Americans in search of their African heritage, are expected to make the pilgrimage to the Gambia. Most will travel upriver to Jufure, which appears to have become the "Plains" of Africa. (Gambians, people born and bred on peanuts, chuckle at the notion of a country like the U.S. electing a peanut farmer president.)

As the tourists come and go, the Gambia's own life remains rooted in the river. The Gambia River, only 240



0 miles long, is one of Africa's most navigable waterways.

Rumors of "a mountain of gold" at the river's source first lured Portuguese, French, and British explorers and slave traders inland. So coveted was this river property that the European powers fought a century-long war to secure the right to swap all of its territories from Guinea to Gabon for control of the Gambia — which consisted of two 10-mile-wide strips of land on either side of the river.

To this day the Gambia draws its very existence from the river: It acts as a faucet irrigating farms, a conveyor belt transporting sacks of peanuts downstream to market, a telegraph wire between the capital and upriver provinces, inspiration to poets, income to fishermen, and now an expressway opening the country to tourism.

Perhaps the River Gambia even prompted the traditional proverb that offers solace to those Gambians who are being awamped by the tide of tourism and its Western ways: "A log may remain in the river for many years but it will never become a crocodile."



Peanut shovellers' moist sock masks combat dust



Boys on the bank of the upper Gambia River

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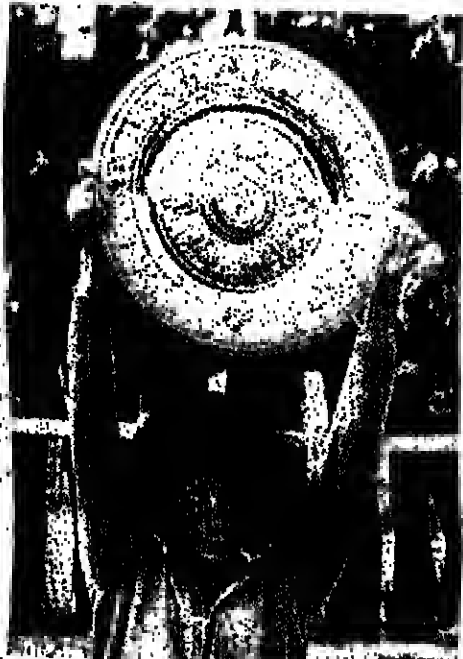
sports

Wimbledon winners leave the tennis world gasping

By John Allan May
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London

Now, how do you follow that?
The All-England Club's centenary lawn tennis tournament has left everybody in the tennis world gasping, as no doubt it did many millions of television viewers clear across the globe.
In England, this was the first time summer Saturday afternoon in memory when the sound of the suburban lawnmower was not to be heard anywhere in the land.
This tournament will be talked about again and again for years on end.
There was tant, tingling, furious, magical tennis for more than three hours as Bjorn Borg successfully defended his singles title against the challenge of Jimmy Connors in a see-saw 3-6, 6-2, 6-1, 5-7, 6-4 final. It was a classic battle of the world's two best players in the greatest tournament on the unrepeatable occasion, playing before the biggest crowd on the finest grass courts on the English summer's most perfect day.



Virginia Wade



Bjorn Borg

UPI photo

And yet the scintilla between Borg and Vitas Gerulaitis had been even greater. Don Rudge was not alone in calling it the finest tennis match he had ever seen.

But more than that: on this centenary occasion, in Queen Elizabeth's Silver Jubilee year, Virginia Wade, England's darling, had won Wimbledon's women's singles in her 16th attempt. (Wade first appeared at Wimbledon at the age of 16).

And it was no fluke. Betty Stove of the Netherlands as a final opponent was not the expected match perhaps. But Stove had beaten second-seeded Martina Navratilova on the way and Wade, in a superb semifinal, had dramatically and forcefully put out No. 1 seed Chris Evert herself.

In the final the Queen was watching. The crowd went wild as Virginia closed out her 4-6, 6-3, 6-1 victory. They cheered for nearly 10 minutes. They sang "For she's a jolly good fellow." Indeed they belloyed it, clapping emphatically in time to the tune. It was a marvelous, moving occasion.

The victories of both singles finalists were

triumphs for technique and temperament over artistry and attack — the very narrowest of victories but triumphant even so.

Wade has found a mentor in Jerry Teeguarden, who did so much for Margaret Court. Teeguarden says that Virginia's past disappointments in big matches were due to small missing factors in her technique.

Now her shots have been reshaped to give her security. She knows now that she can keep the ball in the court. With this knowledge her "suspect temperament" has vanished.

Last year this centenary celebration looked as though it would be her last Wimbledon. Now, says her coach, "She can win for the next two or three years."

Borg also is a technician with a safety factor. In his match with Jimmy Connors he lost the first set, but did not let the loss bother him.

The Iceman from Sweden betrayed no emotion, was upset by nothing, elated by nothing. He played with relentless precision, seemingly sure that the match would turn his way. Half way through the second set it did so. By the time Connors recovered Borg had won eight straight games.

Jimmy fought back like a tiger, fabricating some quite brilliant passing shots out of thin air. In the final set he got back four games after being down 4-1. But that was that.

Interviewed on radio the previous day, Connors said "I've nothing else on on Saturday. So I might as well play tennis at Wimbledon."

One felt then that he would be hard put to win it. Borg had his mind on the title. He had prepared for it single-mindedly. He had practiced for hours on end to hone sharp his grass-court technique.

This technique and that temperament won him a difficult and yet somehow almost inevitable victory.

For the record, Borg won 3-6, 6-2, 6-1, 5-7, 6-4. Miss Wade won 4-6, 6-3, 6-1.

Australians Ross Case and Geoff Masters are the men's doubles champions. Helen Gourlay Cawley of Australia and Joanne Russell of the United States the women's champions. The mixed doubles went to the South African pair of Bob Hewitt and Greer Stevens.

Stove set some sort of record for frustration, reaching the finals in three events (singles, women's doubles with Navratilova, and mixed

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The Lynn Davies plan to build better British athletes

By David Parry-Jones
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

He must be one of the most handsome athletes ever to win an Olympic title. And today the strapping physique, sparkling eyes, and broad smile still help Welshman Lynn Davies inspire young Britons bent on breaking records in international competition.

At 30 the tall long-jumper, who took the Tokyo Gold in 1964 with a leap of 28 feet 5 inches, has just become team manager of the Junior Commission of Britain's Amateur Athletic Board.

"This is a tremendous challenge," says Lynn, who has recently returned to Wales after spending three years masterminding Gwynedd's preparations for the 1976 Olympics. "Obviously the quality of this country's next generation of athletes will be determined by the caliber of the juniors we produce."

Diagnosing the inadequacies of the United Kingdom's athletics organization, he says, "Take our schools first, they give youngsters an introduction to their chosen sport. But then limitations in coaching and training facilities lead to haphazard and ill-directed entry into competitive athletics. So talent is lost."

"The colleges, as the next step on the ladder, ought to be productive. All too often, however, they are not, for although reasonable competitive chances do arise the main objective of the coaches is opportunity rather than excellence."

"Next consider our clubs," Lynn goes on. "They are the core of British athletics. But even they have failed to develop working relationships with schools and colleges, so that a link in the athletes' chain of progression is missing."

"You'll find this hard to believe," says Lynn, "but as a 19-year-old I once had to bridge the gap between long-jumping for my college team and representing Britain at the European Games in Athens. I knew I never traveled that far before. I knew I never saw any of my teammates and coaches, and I was nervous. It was the whole occasion, but I was determined to win. I was determined to win."

What, then, is the plan of action? First, regular weekend and school sessions where youngsters with a future can meet top coaches and vie on a regular basis. Second, to improve their own performance. On this, Lynn is adamant.

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TENNIS

TIPS

Wrist bands

By T. G. Leavood

A small investment can make a big difference in your play when the weather is hot and muggy this summer. A wrist band is worth the modest price.

The main job of a wrist band is to keep perspiration from cooling down your hand and the handle of the racket. A slippery grip will destroy concentration and ruin shots.

The pros also use wrist bands to wipe their perspiring brows during a match when there isn't time to go to the sidelines for a towel. That's why some of them wear wrist bands on both wrists, not just the one swinging the racket.

World trade and what America hopes to do about it

By David R. Francis and Guy Halverson
Business and financial correspondents of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Robert S. Strauss, the President's special representative for trade negotiations, hopes to build a domestic political force to support an "enlightened, progressive, free, and fair" trade program.

His job, he explained in an interview, is as much in the cities of America as it is in current trade negotiations abroad. The former Democratic Party national chairman also attempts to differentiate between recent "restrictive" agreements on shoes and television sets and truly "protectionist" measures.

This is the sixth in a series of interviews on economic topics with top Carter administration officials. An abridged text follows:

What is the status of the latest round of cutting trade barriers under the GATT [General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade]? When do you expect that round to be finished and what do you guess it might accomplish?

Everyone talks to me in terms of when my deadline is for finishing the GATT negotiations in Geneva. The truth of the matter is that I've been trying to set a deadline — but, the deadline is not for finishing, it's for really getting them started. After four years they really haven't gotten down to any really serious hard bargaining and negotiating. We're setting a deadline of the first of September to really bring the various parties out of the trenches, as it were . . . get the issues on the table and start some hard negotiations on the whole spectrum, [with] parallel negotiations where we don't make the mistake that we made in the "Kennedy round" [of trade negotiations] of leaving agriculture behind. We negotiate in parallel on everything from tariff to non-tariff barriers with respect to both industry and agriculture simultaneously. When [the negotiations] are going to end, I don't know.

In the meantime I'm traveling to the capitals of the world and having bilateral discussions and trying to set the stage for constructive multilateral discussions. While that's going on, I've been traveling around this country a great deal. The people of America really are unfamiliar with trade. Trade has just become a burning issue. In the last few months you've been seeing all these [trade] issues coming to a head. Trade has become a sexy issue for the media.

The truth is, we've been turning inward more and more in this country and someone has to be in San Francisco as I was the week before last and someone has to be in Chicago, Chicago Board of Trade, as I was last night, and in New York before a group of international bankers, as I was the night before, and tell the story all across the country of how important trade is to this country.

How should the business community build support for free trade?

One thing you have to do is articulate in the various forums they are going to — how many jobs depend on our exports. It is just a foolish notion to say, close the doors and stop goods coming into this country because they compete with our own goods and take away our jobs. This country depends much more, gets many more jobs from exports than it loses because of imports. If you were to take out oil, which distorts the trade picture, instead of having a \$25 billion trade deficit this year

we'd have probably an \$18 or \$20 billion trade surplus. We've got to show the American public that . . . we can't be protectionists, we must be enlightened or we'll go back to the '30s and Smoot-Hawley [a restrictive trade law] and this kind of thing.

The establishment of a domestic political force to support this trade program is the most essential thing I can do. My job is in the cities of America equally as much as it is in the foreign capitals of the world, and happily that's my strength.

President Carter is committed to an enlightened, progressive free and fair — and I think you have to put that f-a-i-r in there — trade policy for this country.

Now, that brings us to the next subject. Some ask: "Well, how come you are doing these protectionist things, like orderly marketing agreements? You are keeping out television. You are keeping out shoes."

At times there are tremendous pressures when you get into economic recession periods. Some of our trading partners around the world are in periods of slow growth and have very fragile economies, and fragile governments, if you will. It makes it difficult for us. But as far as we are concerned, when we enter into an orderly marketing agreement such as television and shoes, those measures are restrictive but I don't think they are protectionist. If we didn't take those steps to provide some relief for those sick industries — for limited periods of time in very limited areas, one country on television;

Argentina: 'Things do look better — for the moment'

By James N. Godeau
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Argentina continues to show signs of economic recovery — with the country's central bank now permitting Argentina to purchase up to \$1,000 worth of foreign currency per day with no questions asked.

Although severe storm clouds including inflationary pressures, high unemployment, and business failures still hover on the economic horizon, the order of the day would seem to be economic recovery.

Foreign exchange cross-rates

By reading across this table of last Tuesday's mid-day inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges. (a) — commercial rate.

	U.S.	West M. Germany	France	Switzerland	Belgium	Spain
Dollar	1.00	1.2704	1.3377	1.3663	1.3663	1.3663
London	1.00	1.2704	1.3377	1.3663	1.3663	1.3663
Frankfurt	2.3111	3.2760	—	4.746	4.746	4.746
Paris	4.8709	8.3799	2.0706	—	1.9854	1.9854
Amsterdam	2.4534	4.2208	1.0616	5.037	—	5.037
Bombay (a)	75.816	61.093	15.5173	7.3624	1.8172	1.8172
Tokyo	2.3119	4.1659	1.0693	4.993	—	4.993

The following are U.S. dollar values: Argentine peso, .022504; Australian dollar, 1.200; Danish krone, 1.662; Italian lire, 201.181; Japanese yen, 103.781; New Zealand dollar, 67.00; South African rand, 1.1500.

Sources: First National Bank of Boston, Boston



Robert S. Strauss: U.S. trade negotiator

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two countries only on shoes, reasonable relief, not vicious relief (we rejected the [stiffer] International Trade Commission recommendations — the President did — and we went for what he felt was an enlightened program) — if we didn't do that, we'd be playing into the hands . . . of the protectionist forces.

It's unfair to call them protectionist forces. People are terribly concerned about jobs. The trade union movement shouldn't be branded as protectionist. They understand the value of what exports mean to the average working man and woman. But you have to be very adaptable. Very precise and very limited. These have to be agreements that are arrived at in the open, written on paper, publicly examined and analyzed and criticized by industry, agriculture, and by our trading partners around the world. Not under-the-table deals.

Much of the world now has a system of floating exchange rates. Does this reduce the importance of tariff barriers?

Yes, to an extent it does. For example, when we floated the dollar, it helped us a great deal in our trading posture. There are some that would say there are countries that affect the value of their particular monetary unit they are using from time to time for the impact it has on short-term trade. If so, that is not a very good policy. This country, of course, doesn't do that.

I don't think we are going to have as much difficulty as a lot of other people think we are in negotiating some really substantial reductions in tariffs. We are going to negotiate very firmly and we are going to negotiate from the position that we don't have to make a deal. I wouldn't feel discouraged. If we negotiated for a year or two and I thought we weren't getting a fair deal in negotiations, to come home and say to the Congress we couldn't get a deal that was fair and reasonable and I've come home to tell you that, and I've terminated the negotiations. We're going to negotiate a deal that's going to see that the markets of this world are just as open to our products and our products as ours are to theirs. It's got to work both ways or it isn't going to work at all.

I don't mean you go about being a bully boy. You can be wise and understanding of the other people's problems. That's what we've been trying to do right now. If you understand other people's problems, then you can help start solving their problems and they in turn will help solve yours.

The U.S. Customs Court ruled that the Japanese were subsidizing their electronic exports to the U.S. by rebating a domestic commodity tax. Now we've got a special working group at GATT saying that this decision violates the GATT rules. The European Community is worried that this might be applied to its tax on value-added rebates. Do you have any plans to deal with this?

We are dealing with it on an hour-to-hour basis. It is a terrible problem; it can't be overstated. If that case — you know it's on appeal now — if we can't reverse that case it will distort our entire trading picture. We will have to go probably to the Congress for remedial legislation. I don't see how we could negotiate at GATT during the time — if this case is upheld — [that] we're going for legislative relief. Every force from the most extreme free-trade force to the most extreme protectionist force would be heard in the Congress. It would be difficult for the members of Congress. It would be difficult for the administration. And it would be impossible insofar as I'm concerned.

years past was burdened by controls that kept food prices at ridiculously low levels.

Now those prices have climbed, causing serious hardship on a public accustomed to low food prices — but production has soared and exports have risen spectacularly. Economic planners in Argentina say it is possible that grain exports will push total overseas sales to \$5 billion in 1977. They have never been higher than \$4 billion before.

This prospect was a factor in the freeing of foreign currency controls. An inflow of \$5 billion would replenish the Argentina treasury and offset even a run on foreign currency by Argentines with pesos to sell.

Another factor also gives Argentina economic planners a sign of relief: Combined foreign debt for the country total less than \$9 billion, a sum equivalent to two years of exports. Neither Brazil nor Mexico, Argentina's two major economic competitors in Latin America, are saddled with much higher foreign debts. Mexico's is \$20 billion; Brazil's, nearly \$30 billion.

All this suggests such an improving picture that the more optimistic observers in Buenos Aires are saying the worst is over and that the economy, so torn apart by inflation and chaotic economic policy in the past four years, is on the mend.

Although there is some validity in this, the storm clouds of possible new inflationary spirals, as well as the increasing difficulty with which the average Argentine makes ends meet, remain a real threat.

One economic analyst said recently in La Prensa, the Buenos Aires morning daily, "I would not bazzard a guess on when we come out of the current malaise, or even if we will come out, but I do know that we are no longer slipping backward. I cannot say that this will continue indefinitely, but for the moment, and I stress that point — for the moment — things do look better."

Self-help magazine becomes African best-seller

By Stewart Dill McBride
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Dakar, Senegal
The police chief of Diouloulou buys a copy for his wife every three months. A reader in Mali helped pay for his subscription with two chickens. It is studied by midwives in Upper Volta and schoolchildren in Zaire, by village blacksmiths and the deans of university faculties. Entire articles are broadcast on Liberian radio.

In two years the circulation of this magazine has increased tenfold here in Dakar, the capital city of Senegal where each copy is read by as many as 15 people. There is such a demand that postmen frequently "kidnap" copies on their way to the mailbox, and issues are sometimes sold on the black market for twice the price.

Overnight Famille et Développement (F&D) has become one of the most popular and influential periodicals in French-speaking sub-Saharan Africa. The quarterly magazine is devoted to family health and development in a region that is perhaps the most underprivileged and information-starved area of the third world. Some countries are without a single indigenous newspaper. The "press" in others consists of emulgated mimeographed broadsheets peddling sex, scandal, and lurid love stories. F&D offers none of that — no gimmicks, no giveaways, no discounts, no sensationalism or sentimentality.

magazine is gaining respect and readers in an area of the world where the vast majority of the population is illiterate.

Humble beginning

The genesis of F&D was in the spring of 1973 in Mali when participants at the first inter-African conference on sex education in French-speaking Africa requested the assistance of an international agency to start a bulletin of family education. The International Development Research Center (IDRC), a semi-public Canadian development agency, became interested and hired Dr. Pierre Pradervand, a Swiss sociologist experienced in the problems of family health in West Africa, to explore the idea and send up a trial balloon issue at the end of 18 months.

Educators, doctors, trade unionists, and researchers from 12 African countries, participated in the planning. A young Senegalese social scientist, Marie-Angélique Savané, was hired as chief editor, and a mock issue was circulated through Africa in November, 1974. It met with rave reviews from embracing readers who applauded the success of "our" new periodical. IDRC committed itself to three years of funding and the magazine was off and running.

Wide demand

F&D was originally aimed at an audience of "grass-roots trainers" such as teachers and paramedical workers. But it soon became clear from sampling newsstand sales in Dakar that there was a demand among the general public for basic information on such subjects as breast-feeding, latrine construction, family planning, hygiene, and nutrition.

In the first two years, circulation of F&D jumped from 1,500 to 14,000 in Senegal to become the country's second best selling magazine — after Amira, a women's fashion magazine printed and published in France. (Sales figures greatly understate the circulation and impact of a magazine such as F&D which is passed from hand to hand, read in the classroom, or read over numerous radio stations in native languages for the benefit of illiterates.)

Official sales and subscriptions of F&D today total 25,000 copies which are distributed primarily to readers in Senegal, Togo, Upper



Pierre Pradervand and Marie-Angélique Savané

Volta, Benin (formerly Dahomey), Mali, Ivory Coast, Zaire, Cameroon, Niger, Chad, Congo, Mauritania, and as far away as Scandinavia.

Winning recognition

In Togo, the Ministry of Education has agreed to handle and pay for the internal distribution of F&D in the country. The director of primary schools in Benin formally recommended it to all his school directors.

F&D's success is attributed primarily to its

underlying philosophy of "helping people to help themselves," and efforts to aim at the highest, not the lowest common denominator of its readership. "We don't buy the stereotype of the primitive African; our first premise is that our reader is intelligent," says Dr. Pradervand. "He may be semilliterate, but he is intelligent. He is acutely aware of his own needs."

In an effort to foster dignity and self-respect, he adds, each issue contains do-it-yourself tips in the field of health and education, and profiles of success stories in grassroots self-reliance.

African women's role

Perhaps one of the most significant contributions F&D is pioneering focuses on the role of the African woman, particularly in production and family rearing. F&D frankly faced women's issues which most medicals in Islamic, male-dominated Senegal, from the marketplace in Dakar, most remote villages is still discussing. Angélique Savané in a recent issue of F&D, "Development specialists are failing to realize the importance of educating women. It is a vital element for social mobility in any country," she says.

Financial independence sought

Consistent with its self-help philosophy, F&D is intended eventually to be independent and self-supporting. By the end of 1977, Famille et Développement will be an autonomous legal entity, with an African board and president and the future possibility of publishing textbooks and educational matter. For the next several years, however, its survival and future success is vitally dependent on technical assistance and financial support of IDRC.

F&D's three-year, \$44,000 grant runs out at the end of the year. The IDRC's international board meets in September to consider renewal. The grant is particularly vital to a magazine which accepts no advertising. Most African publications rely heavily on revenue from advertising such products as liquor, cigarettes, baby foods, skin whiteners, and foreign pharmaceuticals, while F&D's editorial committee opposes such health grounds.

If F&D has done nothing else, it has shown the French-speaking sub-Saharan African that "information is power," and proved the time-honored adage: "Give a man a fish, he'll eat for a day. Teach him to fish, he'll eat for a lifetime."

In Britain newspapers arrive via TV

Revolutionary system allows readers to tune in to printed news

By Sara Hongland
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
Entrenched in the living room easy chair, eyes glued to the television screen, a viewer presses the elegant touch-tone selector at his side. Instantly the game show he'd been watching blacks out and 24 rows of "news-paper" print flash on. He glances through the table of contents — foreign news, stock market prices, recipes, travel reports — and then dials 101 for the updated consumer news.

This is not a scene from George Orwell's "1984" but a picture of what may be typical in several thousand British households before the end of the year.

Last November the British Government authorized transmission of printed news and information to the general public over television screens, a process known as teletext. This revolution in journalism allows the viewer to dial out of his ordinary channels and into screen-size news pages at whatever time and in whatever sequence he desires, using a special teletext decoder.

The two British Broadcasting Corporation

(BBC) channels now offer a 100-page news service called CEEFAX. Britain's Independent Broadcasting Authority offers a similar service known as Oracle. The services can be viewed only on TV sets equipped with decoders.

Cusan as guinea pig

For the past two years of experimentation, a select group, including Queen Elizabeth and several political figures and corporation heads, has owned teletext decoders. But this year most major British television receiver manufacturers have committed themselves to decoder production. BBC engineers expect that more than 50,000 sets will be equipped to receive CEEFAX service by late this year.

What will be the impact of this system on TV and newspaper journalism? The production director of Scripps-Howard newspapers has called CEEFAX "one of our biggest competitive fears within a few years." Other newspapers that view teletext as a possible supplement to their operations are getting in on the ground floor of the new technology.

There are no deadlines. Information can be constantly updated. Unlike newspaper publication, only seconds elapse after the news is typed until it reaches the public.

John Ahlhauser, a teletext authority at Indiana University's School of Journalism, says that teletext could "deliver all the latest news, volumes of consumer information, countless classified ads, without the delivery problems caused by paper shortages and prices, or shortages and prices, and carrier-person shortages."

Savings touted

The dean of communications and journalism at the University of Florida sees teletext as inevitable.

"The reporter is the one person who's safe. You cut out all the other steps from the composing room to the paper boy," says the dean, Dr. Ralph Lowenstein.

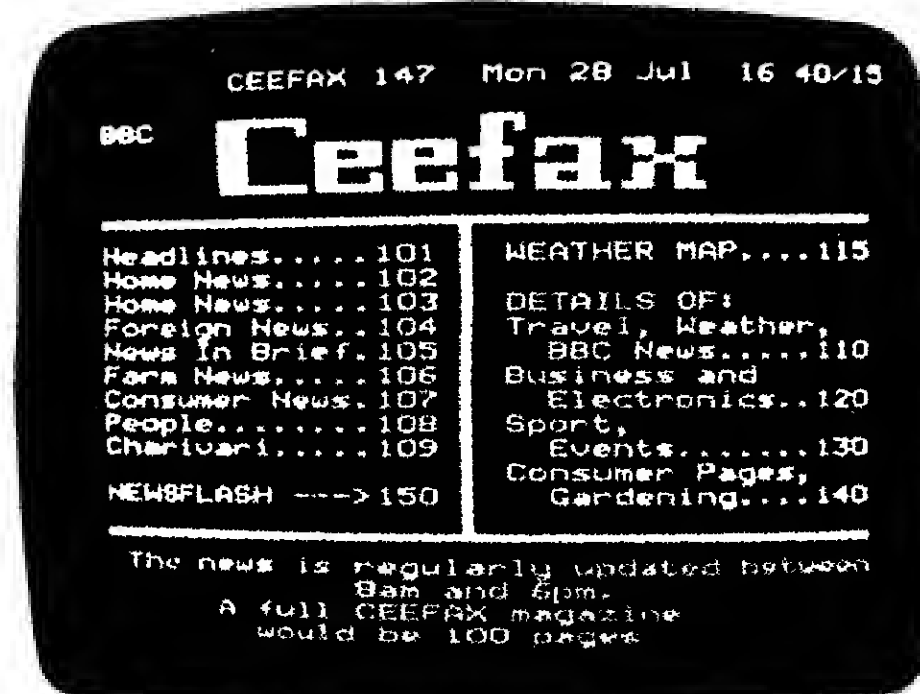
With the spiraling cost of paper and fuel, the BBC conceives of CEEFAX as eventually much more economical than newspapers. Installation of the entire system, which basically consists of a minicomputer and four editors, costs only \$200,000.

But there are others who see the future role of teletext as purely supplemental. John Ball, director of engineering for Public Broadcasting Service (PBS), says, "I couldn't for the life of me see this precluding the sale of newspapers. It will never replace sitting where you want, in a car or a plane or your own bed."

A spokesman for Texas Instruments, the company that developed the first decoders for CEEFAX, thinks American acceptance of the system will be slow. Unlike Great Britain, most programming in America is funded by commercials. He considers it doubtful that sponsors would support a network on which they had to compete with news bulletins during their commercials.

'Tunnel vision' concern

Another obstacle is lack of space. One screenful of CEEFAX equals only about 150 words. It is not easy to broadcast any story in depth. This fact concerns some who fear selective viewing could promote "tunnel vision." They feel a society that depends on



CEEFAX index of available news pages and the number to dial to select them

short headlines or only reads sports scores without having to flip through the rest of the paper could become increasingly specialized and less well informed.

At headquarters the BBC computer "Esmeralda" spews forth gardening tips, shopping bargains, and the latest headlines for 16 hours every day. Esmeralda's activities are monitored by a small team of BBC newsmen. They consolidate and edit the information gathered from the network of BBC-TV and radio newsmen around the world. The "pages" are then transmitted as a series of electronic impulses — known as data signals — with the regular TV picture.

There are three types of teletext pages: Type A: news headlines and other single pages of information that can be rapidly updated. Type B: rotating pages of longer information where a full page remains for a reading period; a new text continuing the story then takes its place. Type C: Information that needs little updating and might be transmitted only once a day, such as feature pieces or the Top-20 record list. The viewer prescreens this page number so that his receiver will recognize it and store it until he can read it at a convenient time.

A fourth option is available for superimposing subtitles on normal programs. The viewer can choose to have news flashes subtitled on his regular program as important events occur.

Britain gets censors

Britain leads the world in offering selective viewing. But the CEEFAX newsroom has been visited by representatives of more than 70 countries, and the United States may not be far behind.

In New York, the British-owned news agency Reuters already has financial news-on-demand available to cable-TV customers. A

reuter general news service is expected to begin on cable within the year. Reuter's teletext system (called IDR) uses a broad-band cable channel and high-speed transmission (70,000 words a second) to offer thousands of pages to New Yorkers and pay cable customers anywhere.

As for the legality of an American national teletext system, a recent decision by the Federal Communications Commission may have paved the way.

In a series of FCC hearings spearheaded by PBS, 1 1/2 lines of data signals have been reserved for captioning for the 14 million hearing-impaired in the U.S.

The captions can be seen only on sets equipped with decoders. The ruling also states the FCC will be receptive to suggestions of other ways this closed caption area can be used.

But although the FCC ruling took effect March 1, PBS's Mr. Ball doubts decoders will be on the market until late next year.

\$200 to tune in

The price tag estimated by Texas Instruments and the BBC for the viewer is about \$200 for attachments. It is hoped this will be \$100 less when the decoder is built right into the set.

The technology for teletext is here. The economics is not. Those who have the money in American television, namely, commercial network sponsors, are wary of an automatic "tune-out" system.

"After all," one PBS engineer asked, "what do you think is the most logical time for a viewer to tune out and check the sports scores?"

In the words of another observer, "It will never replace newspapers. People need something to hold in their hands and wrap the fish in."

How to make it as an acrobat

By David Anable
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor



New York
"The whole idea of a top-and-bottom," the man on top explains casually, "is that you become one person. His feet become my feet."

"I'm going for a walk," says the bottom man, or the "understander," and the towering pair stroll nonchalantly around the studio, one poised easily on the other's shoulders.

Across the room a girl in tight balances on a pipe perched precariously between two ladders. A fidgety man in a yellow T-shirt revolves in endless cartwheels back and forth along a thin red line. A hasty-looking character has a woman calmly standing on his head.

Welcome, friends and fellow sawdust fans, to the young beginnings of the United States' circus, full of acrobats, jugglers, and clowns.

And welcome, from July 1 for three months, to the school's first public performance of the fantastic (of course), the fabulous (naturally), the one and only (well, nearly), the brand-new Big Apple Circus. Its huge, 1,000-seat tent, stitched together in four different states, opens its flap first in Manhattan's Battery Park City and then heads off around the other boroughs.

It's a dream come true for Paul Blader, circus and school director, whose juggling act you may have seen on Sesame Street or on a corner of Greenwich Village, or Paris, or Istanbul.

Today, after a year of time-consuming, talent-hunting, tent-designing, and City Hall lobbying, his goal is taking shape:

"We're going to have a school, not just a circus, and they're going to be inseparable."

It's also a dream come true for former stars of the Moscow state circus, Nina Krasavina and Gregory Fedin. The coiled acrobats and

grated three years ago and now are training the Big Apple's students and polishing their own clowish, high-pole act.

And it's a dream come true for 15 young bucks from Manhattan and the Bronx whose playground and street smarts are being channeled at summer-job pay rates into two of the circus's acrobatic acts: "It's fun, man, don't seem like no work at all," says one participant.

Here in Manhattan's SoHo district, where iron fire escapes dangle down warehouse fronts into dusty streets like so many spiders' webs, Nina and Gregory have been training one of the kids' groups, "The King Charles Troupe II." Soon, says Gregory, confidently, "they'll be one of the greatest acrobat teams in the world." It was loads of them, it was their nature.

Flying trapezist Warren Bacon watches and corrects the other group, "The Back Street Flyers," from Manhattan's Charles Evans Hughes High School, as they vault and twist and back flip and somersault across the mat. "They've got a tremendous amount of talent, and they're willing to try anything."

The one-ring Big Apple Circus will mix such enthusiastic newcomers with internationally known performers — not to mention three dogs: For some shows, Philippe Petit, who walked the high-wire between the World Trade Center's towers, will be on hand.

It's a revival of the traditional, European-style, oodling show where, in Warren Bacon's words, "the audience will see circus art, not just circus spectacle."

So, walk up, walk up, circus fans. For if the donating (Coe Edison tops the list), and a perk that will become a regular part of the New York landscape, and its circus school will fill up with the intended 400 students.



Print has its devotees

Hydrogen fusion: U.S. budget cuts hamper important line research

By Robert C. Cowen

When Britain made dramatic cuts in its hydrogen fusion research at the beginning of this decade, the late Soviet physicist Lev Artsimovich pleaded (unsuccessfully) with London not to do it. Although the goal of making abundant electricity from this energy source seemed distant, the leader of Soviet fusion research sensed imminent progress. He regretted a slackening of effort by any nation.

He would speak ever more strongly to the United States today.

President Carter's energy budget cuts deeply into support for fusion research (a 16 percent reduction in the magnetic fusion budget alone) at a time when the

progress foreseen by Artsimovich is well under way. Now that American officials have analyzed the cuts, they are saying privately that the United States fusion effort, which is at the forefront of this progress, will lose considerable momentum.

An assessment by one of these officials, who did not want to be quoted directly, says the budget cuts are so large "they cannot be fully compensated by improved management." Major facilities to capitalize on current progress will be delayed six months to a year. And "extrapolation of these reduced funding levels into future budgets makes it impossible to plan intelligently for any major steps beyond those now in the design or construction stages."

The type of research involved here is that which uses magnetic fields to confine the hydrogen fuel, which must be as hot as the interior of the sun. This is the line of research that has shown the most promise so far. The Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) had asked that funds for this research be raised from the \$317.2 million authorized for fiscal 1977 to \$460 million for 1978. The Ford administration trimmed this request to \$379.9 million and the Carter budget has further reduced it to \$310.9.

This is the weakened support that ERDA officials privately say cannot sustain a vigorous fusion effort. Meanwhile, experts around the world, buoyed by prog-

ress, urge redoubled effort.

The International Fusion Research Council, which advises the International Atomic Energy Agency, says, "In view of the great progress achieved in fusion since 1970, the council is convinced that the time is ripe urgently to make a large and aggressive effort towards the practical demonstration of fusion power at the earliest possible date."

Although that date still is likely to be 20 years or more away, this is no time for the United States to falter. There are many hurdles ahead on the fusion research path. It will take continual development to clear them. President Carter should think again about the wisdom of hamstringing the American program.

And what made the desert bloom 3,000 years? Worms

By Peter Tonge

Weymouth, Massachusetts
Did you know that there is a natural fertilizer, virtually free for the asking, that contains 5 times the nitrate, 7 times the available phosphorus, 3 times the exchangeable magnesium, 11 times the potash, and 1 1/2 times the calcium found in some of the best topsoil.

It is called worm castings and the current retail price of this dark gray to black powder is \$1.50 a pound. In fact, a growing number of earthworm ranches are finding that the castings (at one time considered a waste product) are more valuable to them than the worms themselves.

But you don't need to spend dollars on this "black magic," as some of its more enthusiastic advocates term it. With a little effort you can have it made for you in a backyard worm pit. Or you can encourage the worms right in your garden soil.

Egypt recalled

The earthworm is said to be one of the reasons the ancient Egyptian civilization flourished for 3,000 years. Billions of earthworms, according to U.S. Depart-



ment of Agriculture investigations into the fertility of the Nile Valley, "indicate that the great fertility of the soil in this valley is due in large part to the work of earthworms." The earthworms apparently converted the annual alluvial deposits into "a soil of exceptional richness."
The active earthworm eats its own weight in organic waste and soil every 24



hours. As this passes through the worm's digestive tract, both acids and alkalis are neutralized and soil minerals are converted into a form that is readily available to plants. Hence, the fertilizer value of this casts.

Actinomyces, organisms that play a major role in decomposing organic matter, also multiply seven times in their journey through the worm.

Then there are the engineering feats of the earthworm - the tunneling that helps the drainage and aeration of the soil. No wonder Charles Darwin, after an extensive study of the worm, said: "It may be doubted whether there are any other

animals which have played so important a part in the history of the world than these lowly creatures."

3 million per acre?

When an earthworm dies, its body decomposes to add nitrogen to the soil - as much as 1,000 pounds per acre per year in organically rich soil. The average worm population in the United States on moderately good farm and garden soil is about 50,000 to the acre. But populations can exceed several million to the acre. The Good Gardeners' Association to Britain, which follows a no-till, heavy-composting policy, estimates its worm population at 3 million to the acre.

The need, then, is to encourage the earthworm to stay in the garden, and multiply. In other words, to feed it invisibly that it has plenty of raw material to convert into the fertilizer we want.

When a bed is being prepared this can be readily accomplished by digging in compost or manure or both. After plants are up and growing the task is more difficult, but a considerable worm-feeding program can be continued just the same.

Sifted compost can be spread on the surface of the soil between growing plants. Well-rotted manure can be used the same way. Once your soil has warmed up sufficiently for good growth you can add a mulch of chopped-up leaves, weeds and grass cuttings.

Table scrap slurry

The earthworms will come to the surface and feed on this mulch as readily as they will if it is incorporated in the soil. Worms will even eat shredded newspaper, and I have seen plenty of evidence of this in my own garden.

You might even create a slurry of water and kitchen waste in your blender each evening and apply this around the roots of your plants. The plants will benefit from the water-soluble nutrients immediately available in the slurry and the worms will quickly process the residue.

An outstanding way to enrich soil and feed earthworms is to dig or rototill fresh green material into the soil.

While worms obviously thrive best if left undisturbed, rototilling does not have the devastating effect on them that many fear. My own limited experience with this form of tilling confirms what others have found: that worm populations quickly reorganize and establish themselves in a tilled piece of land, thriving apparently on the organic matter that has been introduced into the soil.

Women in gas masks design furniture

By Marilyn Hoffman

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Two New York women are carving out an interesting career for themselves by shaping and decorating clear acrylic plastic into useful, and highly decorative, objects for the home.

When Carlyn Fisher arrived in town from Atlanta, she had already had several one-woman shows of her sculpture and paintings. And on a grant from the National Endowment, she had researched and written a book called "The Arts in Georgia."

At that time she met amateur artist Tilly Davis two years ago. Miss Davis was interested in wood as an artistic medium. She had as a child learned carpentry from her father, Gen. Robert Laycock, who was British Governor of Malta after World War II, and she still liked to make things with her hands.

It was acrylic plastic, however, that teamed the two women in their artistic enterprise which they call Varikon Structures, Ltd., and in which they produce folding screens, tables, chairs, sculptures, and outdoor garden panels and windbreaks. They rented a 7th floor loft studio at 141 Wooster Street in downtown Soho, Manhattan's newest arty area, and began experiments to perfect a method of fusing colored pigment onto plastic.

"It was a trial-and-error system in which they say they made every mistake in the book. But eventually, they worked out a method of working (while wearing gas masks and rubber gloves) with a compressed-air gun to bond the special inks to acrylic surfaces."

They cover the plastic surfaces to be decorated with a rubber-like coating. Then they draw on their designs, cut out the various shapes, and apply color in a stencil-like process. Most of the time they work separately, since each has a highly individual approach to design. Miss Davis is heavily influenced by Moorish designs from her days on Malta, and with Oriental geometrics, Miss Fisher loves abstractions.

Both artists say they are real pioneers in a new medium. They defend it stoutly despite its relatively high cost. "In an era that accepts iron, aluminum, sawdust, plaster, ashes and anything else you care to name," they argue, "we cannot understand the reluctance of artists and critics to accept acrylic plastic for its marvelous qualities and opportunities. It is stronger and half the weight of glass, is cheaper than bronze or marble, has warmth, and it will last in any atmosphere - indoors or out - as long as any other medium, and longer than most."

At their studio they specialize in custom-made one-of-a-kind pieces, with architects and interior designers as their best cus-



See-through acrylic chair by Carlyn Fisher

tomers. They never foresee mass production and claim it would not be possible. With some artisan help, however, they could attain a modest increase in production. Right now, most of their four-panel, six-foot-by-six-foot decorated acrylic screens sell for about \$1,600. Their molded and decorated see-through chairs are from \$450 to \$600.

"We have thousands of our own designs which we can apply," says Miss Fisher, "but we can make only a few at a time. The whole advantage is so exciting. Acrylic plastic is so contemporary and so promising."

Every item they make, they claim, can be used on patios, porches, and at poolside. They recommend only soap and water for its care, and toothpaste for eliminating small scratches.

Cockney cabbie gives personalized tours of London

By Roy Barnack
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

For those who feel a "Cook's Tour" of London is not for them, there is an alternative - Alan Gale, London cabbie.

Mr. Gale drives a London cab, and will offer his services for a fee. In his capable hands you get a personalized tour of London and an added plus: his own Cockney charm and wit.

Mr. Gale was in Boston recently on a Churchill Fellowship. "The Churchill Fellowship was formed," Mr. Gale said, "to send British people from various levels of life abroad to promote the British way of life. In turn, these people return to enrich their own lives and others in Britain."

Mr. Gale is a member of the London Tourist Board (LTB) guides. For about \$80 per day, anyone can hire his cab and get a personalized tour of London, or indeed, anywhere.

Mr. Gale is well-versed in British history, and has an up-to-date knowledge of the British people and British customs.

Indeed, to be a LTB guide requires a three-year study of the history and customs of the British people, and guides are identified by a LTB badge, in addition to their regular cabbie badges.

As most of Mr. Gale's customers are American, he came to the United States to see what makes America tick. He visited 15 American cities in seven weeks to satisfy his curiosity and also maybe to pick up a little business.

The Churchill Trust, of which the fellowship is part, was founded as a living tribute to Sir Winston Churchill. The trust allows men and women from all walks of British life to visit overseas countries and to bring back knowledge and experience to enhance and enrich both their work and community.

Award winners range from musicians to miners and bus drivers to farmers. Taxi-drivers are winners, too, and Alan Gale is waiting in London with his cab.



Alan Gale in cab; he's waiting for you

By Peter Main, staff photographer

Travel alone in Britain — a good way to meet the people

By Jan Balfey

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

The setting sun cast a pinkish-orange hue over the wet grass of Salisbury Plain, and the shadows of the ancient megaliths of Stonehenge grew longer. As the crowd of tourists boarded the waiting buses, the jolly Scottish attendant began telling me about the time he tried to watch the sun set and moon rise in the stone circle. It was just beginning to get dark, he said; all was hushed. Made uneasy by the gathering night, he struck a match. Then he heard a low moan (probably a cow), and he was on his feet, running as hard as he could back to a warm bed and four walls.

We laughed together at his tale, and then he went on to tell me some facts about the ancient site before we parted with a warm handshake.

Although I had come to England by myself and was traveling alone, I was hardly lonely. There were many humorous and happy en-

counters with people of all kinds — encounters which might not have been so likely if I'd had a traveling companion and a tight schedule.

Finding the "right" person to vacation with can be a real challenge. You want to ramble through country towns and markets, and your partner fancies him or herself studying 13th-century armor. Or your vacation lasts three weeks while the other person's lasts two. Of course, these differences can be worked out. But don't reject the option of "going it on your own." I have found that such a trip can be an opportunity for testing and honing perceptions, tossing out old ways of seeing and thinking, and stretching capabilities. So when the only tentative traveling companion I had for my jaunt to England decided she couldn't make the trip after all, I felt undaunted, sure that a trip on my own would be exciting and fun.

Planning a three-week vacation isn't such a task as you may think, and I found it actually enjoyable. Defining and refining my purpose for going to Britain — to sample another cul-

ture and landscape — helped me set priorities. I collected ideas about what to do and see from:

- Friends who had traveled alone before or had already been to England.
- Library books such as travel narratives, diaries, AAA publications.
- Tourist information handouts from travel agencies, and travel magazines.
- Information sent by people to Britain who are friends or relatives of people I talked with here in the U.S.

The research took time and patience, but it gave me a feel for the areas I'd want to visit and realistic expectations about travel, food, and lodging. One travel agency was particularly helpful in informing me of the airlines' special plans and charters. I finally chose a 22-day flight arrangement through the APEX system, which offers low-cost fares on most major airlines flying between the United States and Europe. I had to pay 60 days in advance to qualify for an APEX fare. Regulations have changed so that now you must pay 45 days in advance or one week after you make the reservation, whichever comes first. My flight cost \$320; the total cost of my trip, including rental car, food, and entertainment, was about \$750.

After gaining a rough knowledge of the major regions of Britain, I laid out a very basic travel plan, allowing for an initial four or five days in London, followed by rambles through Salisbury Plain, the English south coast, the Cotswolds, an excursion into Wales and northern England, and a swing through Scotland. Many warned me that I was trying to do too much, but I was doggedly determined to see it all. I must confess that next time I would narrow it down.

Another change I would make would be to do more specific research ahead of time. As it was, nearly every night I'd pore through booklets and tourist pamphlets to pick major sites for the next day.

London is a delight for any tourist — accompanied or alone. There is no need for a car, as one can make easy use of local buses and the far-reaching "Tube" (subway system) to get to museums, theaters, musical events, and historic sites. Directions weren't a problem: I found Londoners and other visitors warm, friendly, and usually glad to be of assistance.

One particularly shining example of helpfulness and generosity was John Hardy, a dapper retiree in raincoat and felt hat. He was the

first person I saw one typically gray London day as I left Victoria tube station. When I asked him for directions to Buckingham Palace, he not only walked me there, but stayed with me during the Changing of the Guard and showered me with abundant details about the various regiments that take part in the ceremony. I may have forgotten the details of what he told me, but I'll long remember the kindness of this man. He left with good wishes and a courteous tip of his hat.

On my fifth day in London, I bused over to Carnie's, the rental firm where I had made reservations (from home by mail) for a small budget car to travel in during the coming two weeks. I'd seat for brochures from three different advertisers in a travel magazine, "In Britain," and found this one quite inexpensive. A friend later recommended the same establishment. Though the car turned out to be somewhat of a "banger" by American standards, the very low price was well worth it (\$180, including gas).

Once on the road, I stayed in bed and breakfast houses (B&B's) ranging from luxurious to thread-bare. Breakfasts were always ample, and all hostesses were willing to fill my thermos bottle with a hot drink for the road. Since travelers are few in November, the women who rent these rooms in their own homes often had the time to chat with me. Thus, the B&B's provided opportunities for learning about British life-styles.

They also provided a place to meet fellow travelers.

In Stratford-on-Avon, for example, I met two grade-school teachers from Chester. They invited me to contact them when I arrived in their area. That encounter resulted in a delightful evening.

In Edinburgh at the theater I sat beside two Americans who now live in the Scottish capital but who originally hailed from Boston. Delighted to learn that I too was from the "Hub," this young couple, on sabbatical from divinity school, invited me back to their apartment where we talked and laughed.

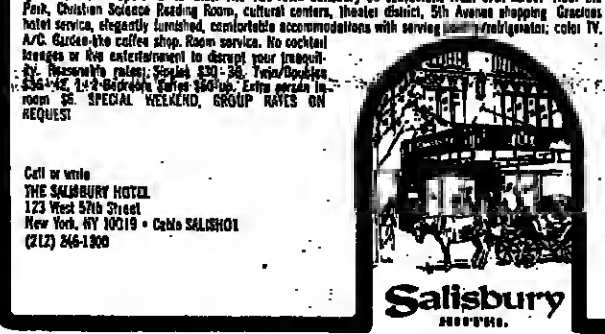
A couple of points to note: If you're interested in meeting many other travelers, it can help to go during the tourist season. Also, spending more time in a fewer number of places is a friendlier way to go.

Three weeks in Britain left me vowing to return someday, eager to visit my new friends. To anyone considering a solo trip, be assured it's a true adventure with many surprises to store.

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arts/books

Holography: art or not; unforgettable

By Diana Loecherer

The recently opened Museum of Holography, the first of its kind in the United States, regards this art form as the artist's medium of the future; detractors view it as a flash in the pan. Whatever its future, its presence is unforgettable.

Holography is technical, like photography, and best understood by the layman as a three-dimensional photograph in light. In transmission holography, developed by Dr. Denis Gabor in 1947, a split laser beam reconstructs an object in this form of a light image, using an emulsion.

In the more recent process, white light transmission holography, a single white light bulb is the light source rather than a laser beam. (Museum director Rosemary Jackson maintains that there is "absolutely no danger" in the low-intensity lasers used in these holograms and that they conform to government safety standards.)

The two techniques, both employed by Hsriet Casdin-Silver in her one-woman show currently on view at the museum, produce different effects. In the former the image moves, but the color stays the same. In the latter the image remains stationary, but the color shades to rainbow hues.

Advanced use

Casdin-Silver, who is a fellow of the MIT Center for Advanced Visual Studies, conducts the only course in holography at a major university and is also an assistant professor of physics at Brown University. She is considered one of the world's leading holographers, and, according to director Jackson, "this exhibition presents the most advanced use of holography as an art form."

Unlike most museums, the Museum of Holography favors darkness, and the viewer entering it for the first time has the impression of stepping into a cave. And as in prehistoric caves one finds here the inscription of ghostly images. But a hologram is not attached to a two-dimensional surface. Instead, it hangs eerily in space, neither painting nor sculpture but a curious, intangible distillation of the two.

For example, as one approaches "Equivocal Forks" one

sees at first only a metal plate that looks like an X ray. But as one draws closer a cluster of red forks suddenly appears from the right about a foot in front of the plate. The sensation is uncanny. Even stranger is that as one puts one's hand in the image no light or shadow falls upon it.

Some of her holograms render everyday objects such as forks or glass balls; others create the illusion of motion as one moves around them; still others allude to cosmic mysteries. "Cobweb Space," for example, a white light transmission hologram, is an evocation of galactic space, silent and infinite.

Light has a long history as a religious symbol in art; as a source of energy it is central in physics. Holography unifies the scientific and artistic aspects of light in a manner that is simultaneously technical and mystical. The hologram makes statements about time and space that no art form could ever make before, and it opens up a new dimension of perception into formerly invisible areas of experience.

Imagination required

Holography is actually simple to learn, but as Rosemary Jackson warned, "It's like photography — easy to do but hard to take a good one." This is because holography is not simply a mechanical process but one which requires artistry and imagination. As with works of art in any medium some are interesting and some are not, depending on the artist's choice of image and his treatment of it. And like a painting or sculpture, a hologram does appear to change every time one looks at it.

Holography is still in an experimental state, and while its future is glowing in any field of endeavor that requires accurate three-dimensional images, such as advertising, its future as an art form is flickering uncertainly. But Casdin-Silver predicts: "I think holography will be not only a vital art form but a powerful mass-medium used in education, the home, theater, movies, and television. I see holography innovating change in our collective response to the physical and psychological environment."

"Further I visualize a holography appreciated for the mystery and glory of its light, a holography humanized, stripped of technical virtuosity, a medium with which is experienced a free articulation of resonant form."



"Equivocal Forks" by Hsriet Casdin-Silver
Hologram: image suspended in mid-air

Photographer tracks down Moore's sculpture

Henry Moore: Sculpture and Environment, by David Finn. Foreword by Kenneth Clark. New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc. \$37.50. London: Thames and Hudson, £30.

By Christopher Andreas

Another book on Henry Moore? Well, yes. And it's no small tribute to the sculptor that books on his work can continue to appear and still expose unknown facets of his work.

This one is a book of photographs, the work of David Finn, who has already compiled a volume which is a camera investigation of just one Moore. Now he has aimed at comprehensiveness, showing what must be the vast majority of one work in different settings, as it is to be seen in virtually every part of the world.

On one level this is a travel book, and Finn's stories of tracking down elusive sites — in Japan, the Netherlands, wherever — not to mention such hazards as weather, street-cleaners armed with whistles and hoses, and a skeptical London policeman, make entertaining reading.

More seriously, though, the book provides insights, at times perhaps veering towards technical rather than lay interest, into the relationship between Moore's natural human forms, monumental but in gentle contrast to vast urban geometries, and the sites in which they find themselves.

Striking pictures

Here is a wealth of marvelously striking pictures providing what must be the next best thing to actually going to Purchase, New York (the home of two of the sculptor's most immensely powerful and astonishing works), or Prato, Italy, or Glenkiln, Scotland, or Jerusalem and experiencing the works in their actuality of scale, size, and three-dimensional form. Open landscapes unquestionably suit Moore's works best. Finn's most revealing photographs seem to move almost inside the massive intricacies of Moore's more formally complex pieces. In those, the environment (which also, of course, includes the variables of weather and light) is really forgotten as this enthusiastic and dedicated photographer gets involved in close investigations which have obviously excited him tremendously. Sometimes one feels these details fall by losing touch with the wholeness of a work. But more often they concentrate the attention in strikingly fresh observation of aspects that can be easily missed in situ.



"Draped Reclining Figure" (1962-63) by Moore, Time-Life Building, London

Kenneth Clark has provided a simple introduction. I particularly like his idea that a well-sited sculpture necessitates a short walk before it is reached; this "puts the spectator in the right frame of mind. All great works of art should be approached in the spirit of pilgrimage." Moore himself has spoken some chat-

Short walk advised

ty. Christopher Andreas is a painter and critic living in England.

and informal comments into a tape recorder, and these accompany the pictures, even though they sometimes say little more than "This is nice."

So the book is not just a ratiocation. There will be unexpected things in this extensive study-by-photograph for the most knowing admirers of this ubiquitous sculpture. Even the sculptor was surprised by some of the shots.

Christopher Andreas is a painter and critic living in England.

Climbing Everest the hard way

Everest: The Hard Way, by Chris Bonington. New York: Random House. London: Hodder & Stoughton, £6.50.

By John D. Moorhead

The tallest mountain on earth has become relatively so easy to climb that mountaineers have had to find more difficult ways up it.

This is the story of the first successful negotiation of Everest's south-west face, a forbidding cliff of snow and bare rock. The 1976 expedition cost one life before the base of the mountain was reached and another near the peak.

Is it worth it? For the British team of it climbers and 60 Sherpa helpers, that is the wrong question. A pull stronger than pragmatism draws them from families, professions, and comfort in general to an environment which is both physically excruciating and palpably perilous.

The right question for them: Can we do it? The intricacies and dangers of the climb are subordinated to a clear and unifying purpose which binds the climbers together.

Chris Bonington, the expedition's leader, is well as his historian, quotes liberally not only from his own journal but from those of other climbers. This device gives the reader glimpses into the thoughts of its participants while they are actually contending with the mountain. There is enough doubt, grumbling, fear, and anguish here to cut through any appearance of slick, square-jawed heroism.

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education

In the Caribbean: when lizards eat the curriculum

By David Pottor
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Bonaire, Netherlands Antilles
It's not every school superintendent who has his curriculum consumed by lizards. Nor just any superintendent who can find the solution to the problem in a homework assignment.

Henry Toré, Bonaire school superintendent, designed a special curriculum for the bridge year between primary and secondary school. It is special because so little of it is academic; and special, too, as its purpose is to arrest a dropout rate of more than 60 percent.

The bridge year curriculum continues the study of the three mandatory languages — Dutch, English, and Spanish. But the rest of the year is given over to minicourses in such practical subjects as: mending, ironing, cooking, table setting, appliance repairing, and carpentry.

All these, though, are secondary to the main subject which is entitled horticulture, but is actually the growing of native fruits and vegetables.

And it is in this branch of the curriculum that the lizards come in.

The first produce garden, a rarity in these Caribbean islands, was sown by lizards. Superintendent Toré, after the planting of the next garden, asked each child to bring a bright strip of colored cloth from home. These kept the lizards away, and the gardening has been an important success.

For many decades, it has been easier (but far more expensive) for the 220,000 people of these three islands to depend on imported fresh meals and produce from Colombia and Venezuela; frozen foods from the Netherlands, Australia, New Zealand, and the United States; and canned or packaged foods from the rest of the world.

Agriculture is not popular in the Caribbean. It has definite overtones of the old days of slavery and fourteen-hour days under the hot sun.

However, a few of the more far-sighted government and school officials feel it is time for their people to get back to the soil on at least a part-time basis and begin producing domestic crops.

After experimenting briefly with a highly educated and certified school teacher, Mr. Toré hired an instructor with practical experience and six months training in desert farming in Israel. This proved to be an excellent decision. The instructor solved all the usual problems which arose and succeeded in motivating the children.

The burning heat of the sun at this latitude was lowered five degrees and the rays were dispersed by interlacing overhead wire with strips of dried cactus (palm leaves harbor insects and rot). Goat droppings provide fertilizer while rainwater is collected from neighboring roofs and stored in a cement cistern for irrigating. In the absence of rain, it is necessary on occasion to truck in water.

The only purchases required are seeds. Except for initial instruction and occasional advice and demonstration by the instructor, the children have taken full responsibility for the project and their interest is assured. Some are given seeds to take home and encouraged to start their own gardens. This involves the parents, a key requirement for the larger success of the program. School personnel visit the homes and grade the students on their efforts.

Some of the produce is used in cooking classes while the surplus is sold locally with the profits being invested in more seeds.

Government officials from Curacao recently visited the school and were sufficiently impressed to make the experiment permanent. A video tape is being made for showing on other islands.

The real benefits of Bonaire's horticultural course are yet to be realized. Will parents help and encourage their children to become the first generation in many years to produce local food supplies?

Henry Toré is optimistic. He spoke with us of his plans to involve other grades than the seventh in learning horticulture.

Mr. Toré firmly believes that even the brightest students, those destined for the universities and professions, can benefit if the schools teach them practical subjects. He wants all children to use their hands and hearts as well as their heads.

U.S. courts find new ways to cope with children in trouble

By Judith Frutkin

Los Angeles

In Philadelphia, Family Court Judge Edward Rosenberg found a 16-year-old boy guilty of roscawling graffiti on the walls of his freshly painted junior high school. But instead of sending him to serve time in a youth home, the judge sentenced him to 25 weeks of rhesnap work — two days a week, three hours a day. The boy's mother told the court she thought the punishment might deter him from vandalism.

In Atlanta, a youth stole and wrecked a car. He was ordered to work for the insurance company to repay the loss. The company has since hired him as a regular employee.

Within law circles, the idea of restitution — a concept in which criminals repay their victims

through work instead of a jail term — is not new. But public interest in the program was sparked this week by the announcement that the federal government is spending \$2 million to evaluate the concept in seven states.

The announcement came in Washington from Richard W. Volde, chief of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, who said that justice through reimbursement instead of incarceration is a "much more positive approach to rehabilitation."

Restitution is also being discussed this week at the fourth National Conference on Juvenile Justice here in Los Angeles. The conference is sponsored by the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges and the National District Attorneys Association. It is being attended by national experts on juvenile justice.

Although restitution has been successfully tried in several states, it has also raised some perplexing questions. "When you talk to a businessman about the idea, he likes it," said James Byers, a Green Bay, Wisconsin, judge and president-elect of the judges conference here. "But then he doesn't want the kid who stole from him or broke into his store to go to work for him. The whole program can fall for that very reason."

Some judges are quick to defend the system. "I think it's effective," said Alameda County Judge Purchio, "because it makes the youngster take responsibility for the consequences of his actions. When I ask youngsters 'How would you like it if somebody broke into your home or stole your bicycle?' they always say, 'I wouldn't like it.'"

There are other problems as well in Canton, Ohio, recently, a group of teenagers was caught inside the jet engine of an American Airlines plane that was parked in a hangar for repairs. "It was a childhood prank," said Judge John R. Millick Jr. "The kids had apparently gone inside simply to look at it."

Still, according to the judge, the airline reported spending \$35,000 on required inspections before the plane was allowed to transport passengers again. What did the judge do? "I didn't make them pay for it, that's for sure," he said. The teenagers were placed on probation.

A major question involving restitution — and a large factor in the federal decision to finance the two-year evaluation — is whether offenders should reimburse the victim directly or go to work on a community project.

Children go to Swiss summer camp to learn languages

By Eleanor Gurewitsch
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Lugano, Switzerland

Each summer approximately 60 children ranging in age from 6 to 12 gather here in the Italian-speaking southern tip of Switzerland to attend a summer camp, Le Château de Enfant.

On arrival the children are immediately separated into two groups. English-speaking children are placed in the French section; French-speaking children in the English section. Children who know only German, Arabic, Persian, Swedish, Dutch, Italian, or whatever may join either the French or the English section depending on which language the children and their parents have selected as their main language. At Le Château the children may represent 20 to 25 nationalities. Most come to learn English. The French section normally includes about 25 children, the English section about 65.

Because there is a bilingual counselor for every five children, and a total immersion approach to the target language, the youngsters manage to wind up a one-month summer camp session with a surprisingly good foundation in the language they have come to learn.

According to the official plan of activities at

Le Château, there are two hours set aside each day for more or less formal language instruction. But the children learn French (or English) the entire day from breakfast through lights out because communication is almost exclusively in the target language.

Swimming, hiking, cookouts, puppet shows, arts, crafts and all of the fun things which are part of the usual program of an American-run summer camp are included in the Le Château curriculum.

The camp is run in two four-week sessions, one in July, a second in August. On the final day of each session there is an open house for all visiting parents, a formal dinner for children, staff, and parents, and after dinner the children put on a small entertainment. For the highlight of the one-month effort the children put on small plays in the language they have been studying.

Many of the children who attend this summer camp are children of Swiss, German, and Italian parents; parents who move in the world of multi-national and multi-lingual corporations. They want their children to become acquainted with their contemporaries from other countries and to get a head start with English or French. Children from the Middle East are joining the program now, as well.



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French/German

Editorial

L'Eurocommunisme

La question qui se pose est de savoir si l'Eurocommunisme présente un danger plus grand pour l'Union soviétique ou pour l'Occident. Il est compréhensible que les Russes soient nerveux au sujet de l'indépendance croissante des partis communistes de l'Europe occidentale; ils voient s'estomper leur rêve d'un monde communiste uni dirigé par Moscou. Mais l'Occident, lui aussi, fait face à une période extrêmement difficile quand les communistes commencent peut-être à participer aux gouvernements de l'Europe, mettant au défi toute la raison d'être et la structure de l'OTAN.

Ainsi, ironiquement, l'Eurocommunisme — une version du marxisme qui met l'accent sur la transition vers le socialisme par des moyens parlementaires — tourne aussi bien l'Est que l'Ouest. Les deux côtés cherchent en fait à se débarrasser l'un de l'autre. Les Russes fuient avec colère le chef du parti communiste espagnol, Santiago Carrillo, pour sa franche critique de la politique soviétique. Ils l'ont aussi considéré le républicain qu'ils éprouvent envers leurs camarades français et italiens. Après avoir donné leur accord à Berlin, l'an dernier, pour qu'il soit permis aux « partis frères » de poursuivre leur route indépendante vers le socialisme, maintenant ils es-

sayent peut-être de resserrer leur autorité idéologique. Non seulement Moscou voudrait restaurer l'unité du mouvement communiste international et sa domination en tant que « chef » du mouvement, elle voudrait prévenir tout impact des idées eurocommunistes sur les partis et les régimes de l'Europe de l'Est. En bref, l'empire soviétique paraît être menacé. Les nations de l'Europe de l'Est pourraient exiger un jour une plus grande liberté.

Bien entendu, il y a un certain réconfort à voir l'Union soviétique se crispier. En effet, on devrait considérer comme positif le fait que les communistes paraissent demeurer des nationalistes par-dessus tout et que des débats, des discussions et peut-être une mutation idéologique apparaissent au sein des rangs communistes. Un changement doit finalement se produire de l'intérieur et nous sommes peut-être en train d'assister aux débuts de ce processus.

Mais cela ne minimise pas les difficultés potentielles posées par la puissance croissante des effectifs communistes en Europe occidentale. Le président Carter a son Secrétaire d'Etat ont adopté une attitude plus détendue envers cette tendance que celle de leurs prédécesseurs et c'est probablement sage. Le fait

est que les partis communistes de l'Europe ne sont pas de petites organisations de conspiration. Ce sont des partis de masse avec des centaines de milliers de membres qui votent dans le marxisme — pas dans le léninisme — une doctrine qui peut libérer leurs sociétés des maux économiques et sociaux. Leur attrait est grand et ils pourraient bien arriver au pouvoir.

Evidemment, les électeurs d'Italie, de France et d'autres pays ont le droit de décider eux-mêmes du genre de gouvernement qu'ils désirent et qui y participera. Si les communistes sont élus en fait, les Etats-Unis ne peuvent pas leur grand-chose à ce sujet. Il serait inutile d'indisposer les communistes à l'évidence — aussi bien que les Européens en général — en faisant apparaître que les Etats-Unis s'immisceraient dans leurs affaires intérieures.

Néanmoins, nous ressentons fortement que ce serait desservir les intérêts de l'Occident que de manquer de mettre l'accent sur le danger des idées communistes et sur l'impact négatif presque certain qui en résulterait sur l'OTAN si les communistes occidentaux au pouvoir. L'indépendance de Moscou dont les Eurocommunistes ont maintenant montré est, bien entendu, la bienvenue. Mais elle ne permet pas de juger la politique qui serait suivie par eux s'ils parvenaient à contrôler les gou-

vernements. Il ne faudrait pas oublier que quel que soit leur degré de réforme, les partis communistes de l'Europe occidentale demeurent marxistes. Ils sont engagés envers le socialisme, y compris la nationalisation industrielle sur une large échelle et la socialisation. Mettre l'accent sur les procédures démocratiques dans leur structure interne, ce n'est pas la même chose que de servir d'autres dieux!

La vie de tous les jours semble parfois nous emprisonner dans un emploi du temps routinier et dans certains types de travail, parfois dans des atmosphères et des fréquentations douteuses. Parfois l'activité de la journée paraît monotone au point de devenir routinier. Des pressions sociales contraignent à nos désirs persistants. Mais il y a un aspect de nous tout cela qui est souvent négligé. C'est le droit individuel de chacun d'ordonner ses pensées et ses actions selon sa propre croissance et sa propre compréhension spirituelle, et les pensées qu'il accepte gouvernent son comportement. La pensée juste peut différencier une journée d'activité monotone et confuse et une journée d'accomplissements et de joies nouvelles.

Mary Baker Eddy, qui a découvert et fondé la Science Chrétienne, écrit : « Les bons motifs donnent des ailes à la pensée, »

Nous entendons fréquemment cette excuse, dite souvent dans un moment de frustration ou dans une tentative d'expliquer une conduite douteuse : « Je n'avais pas d'autre choix que de faire ce que j'ai fait. » Mais nous avons le choix. La Bible nous l'offre. « Choisissez aujourd'hui qui vous voulez servir... Le peuple répondit, et dit : Loin de nous la pensée d'abandonner l'Eternel, et de servir d'autres dieux! »

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[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur la page The Home Forum
(Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

Nous avons le choix

de la force et de la liberté à la parole et à l'action. » Chaque heure de la journée nous offre l'occasion de choisir à quel nous consacrerons notre pensée. Suivons-nous des modes de pensée et d'action qui apportent seulement un sens matériel et matériel de satisfaction? Ou bien exercerons-nous le droit de choisir d'être nous-mêmes, notre être réel, l'homme que Dieu a créé pour Le représenter, l'expression spirituelle de la Divinité? Cela demande un effort, car pour résister à l'attraction méridienne du monde matériel, il faut avoir la détermination consciente de se détourner des attractions fugitives de la pensée matérielle pour se tourner vers l'accomplissement éternel et les joies spirituelles de l'Entendement divin, qui est Dieu.

Quand je débute à peine dans l'étude de la Science Chrétienne, je suis invité par quelques amis à me rendre avec eux dans un endroit de réputation douteuse. A cette époque c'était à la mode de faire cela.

Bien qu'extérieurement je ne fasse rien de mal, l'atmosphère mentale produisit une telle confusion dans ma pensée que j'étais malheureux. J'entendais sans cesse les paroles de Mrs. Eddy qui se trouvent dans le livre d'étude : « Ne respirez jamais une atmosphère immorale, à moins que cela ne soit dans le but de la purifier. » Je savais que ce n'était pas mon vrai mobile d'être là, et je pris la résolution que, même si je devais perdre mes amis, je ne les laisserais pas à nouveau un tel choix. Mais je ne fus jamais invité à me rendre à nouveau dans un tel endroit, et je ne perdis pas mes amis non plus.

L'Entendement moral est un composé de lausées croyances à propos de l'homme. L'homme est complètement spirituel, servant Dieu éternellement en exprimant Sa bonté infinie. Imaginez un peu que vous ayez un guide toujours présent pour vous indiquer le chemin vers des joies et une harmonie nouvelles à chaque

pas! Cela est possible quand on choisit les directives de l'Entendement divin, le chemin du Christ. Christ Jésus guérit en voyant l'homme parfait. Il tourna ceux qui étaient esclaves du péché et de la mélodie vers la lumière de Dieu, la Vie divine, et versa son amour qui protège toujours. Choisissez la voie de Dieu, c'est sortir de la confusion méridienne matérielle pour entrer dans la lumière qui dirige clairement dans les voies de la paix et de l'harmonie. Nous avons le choix.

Joseph 24:15, 16; Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures, p. 454; Science et Santé, p. 452.

*Christian Science (Christiann Wissenschaft)

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures », de Mary Baker Eddy, existe avec le texte anglais en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à Frances C. Carlton, Publishers Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

Wir haben die Wahl

In einem Augenblick der Enttäuschung oder in dem Bemühen, zweifelhaftes Verhalten zu erklären, wird oft die Entschuldigung vorgebracht: „Ich hatte keine andere Wahl, ich mußte das tun.“ Wir haben aber doch die Wahl. Die Bibel bietet sie uns. „Wählt euch heute, wem ihr dienen wollt...“ Da antwortete das Volk und sprach: Das sei farna von uns, daß wir den Herrn verlassen und andern Göttern dienen!

Der Alltag scheint uns bisweilen einen bestimmten Zeitrhythmus, eine bestimmte Arbeit, einen fragwürdigen Einfluß und Umgang aufzuzwingen. Häufig flüchtet ein Tag so sehr dem anderen, daß er fast zum Klischee wird. Wir sehen uns dem anhaltenden Druck einer Gesellschaftsordnung ausgesetzt, die uns unseren Wünschen zuwider beeinflussen möchte. Es gibt jedoch in diesem Zusammenhang einen Aspekt, der oft übersehen wird. Jeder Mensch hat das Recht, seinem geistigen Wachstum und Verständnis gemäß zu denken und zu handeln; und die Gedanken, die er akzeptiert, bestimmen sein Verhalten. Rechtes Denken kann einen einflussreichen Tag verworrenen Tüfchels in einen Tag mit neuen Freuden und Erfolgen verwandeln.

Mary Baker Eddy, die die Christliche Wissenschaft entdeckte und gründete, schreibt: „Rechte Motive geben dem Gedanken Schwingen und der Rede und Handlung Stärke und Freiheit.“ Zu jeder Tageszeit können wir wählen, worauf wir unser Denken gerichtet halten wollen. Werden wir uns eine Denk- und Hand-

lungsweise zu eigen machen, die lediglich zur fülligen Befriedigung materieller Wünsche führt? Oder werden wir von unserem Recht Gebrauch machen, wir selbst zu sein, unser wahres Selbst, der Mensch, den Gott geschaffen hat, damit er Ihn darstellen möge, der geistige Ausdruck der Gottheit? Daß verlangt unseren vollen Einsatz; denn wenn wir uns der hypnotischen Anziehungskraft der materiellen Welt widersetzen wollen, müssen wir fest entschlossen sein, von den vergänglichen Reizen materieller Denkmuster abzuweichen und uns der ewigen Erfüllung und den geistigen Freuden zuzuwenden, die Gott, Gemüt, uns bringt.

Als ich eben erst begonnen hatte, mich mit der Christlichen Wissenschaft zu beschäftigen, wurde ich von Freunden eingeladen, mit ihnen eine Lokalität aufzusuchen, die kalten guten Ruf hatte. Man „mußte“ damals ganz einfach einmal dort gewesen sein. Obwohl ich nach außen hin nichts Falsches tat, verursachte doch die mentale Atmosphäre solch eine Verwirrung in mir, daß ich mich elend fühlte. Immer wieder hörte ich Mrs. Eddy's Worte aus dem Lehrbuch der Christlichen Wissenschaft: „Atme niemals die Atmosphäre der Unsitlichkeit, es sei denn in dem Bemühen, sie zu reinigen.“ Ich wußte, daß dies nicht der eigentliche Grund meiner Gegenwart war, und ich entschloß mich, nie wieder eine solche Wahl zu treffen, selbst wenn ich deshalb meine Freunde verlieren sollte. Ich wurde aber niemals wieder aufgefordert, eine solche Lokalität

zu besuchen, und meine Freunde verlor ich auch nicht.

Das sterbliche Gemüt ist ein Gemisch von falschen Annahmen über den Menschen. Der Mensch ist völlig geistig; er dient immerdar Gott, indem er seine unendliche Gabe zum Ausdruck bringt. Stellen Sie sich nur einmal vor, was es bedeuten würde, einen immer gegenwärtigen Leitstern zu haben, der Ihnen Schritt für Schritt den Weg zu neuen Freuden und zur Harmonie aufzeigt! Wir finden ihn, wenn wir uns entschließen, der Führung des göttlichen Gemüts zu folgen, wenn wir den Weg des Christus wählen. Christus Jesus heilte, indem er den vollkommenen Menschen sah. Denen, die sich in der Knechtschaft von Sünde und Krankheit befanden, zeigte er das Licht Gottes, des göttlichen Lebens, und seine immer schließende Liebe. Den Weg Gottes zu wählen bedeutet, sich von der materiellen, hypnotischen Verwirrung abzuwenden und in das Licht zu treten, das uns sicher auf Wegen des Friedens und der Harmonie führt. Wir haben tatsächlich die Wahl.

Joseph 24:15, 16; Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 454; Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 452.

*Christian Science (Christiann Wissenschaft)

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“, von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite drucklich. Das Buch kann in den Lesesälen der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlton, Publishers Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Auswahl über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Leitartikel

Eurokommunismus

Es erhebt sich die Frage, für wen der „Eurokommunismus“ die größere Gefahr darstellt, für die Sowjetunion oder den Westen. Daß die Russen über die wachsende Unabhängigkeit der kommunistischen Parteien Westeuropas

beunruhigt sind, ist zu verstehen; sie sehen ihren Traum einer vereinten kommunistischen Welt unter der Führung Moskaus dahinschwinden. Aber auch der Westen steht einer äußerst schwierigen Zeit gegenüber, wo die

Kommunisten vielleicht in den Regierungen Europas mitzusprechen beginnen und dadurch die ganze Daseinsberechtigung und Struktur des NATO-Bündnisses in Frage gestellt ist.

Der Eurokommunismus — eine Version des Marxismus, der den Übergang zum Sozialismus durch parlamentarische Mittel anstrebt — beunruhigt also sowohl den Osten als auch den Westen. Belda Sellan bemüht sich um eine Lösung. Die Russen schlagen vor, gegen den Führer der spanischen kommunistischen Partei, Santiago Carrillo, nun der freiwillig die politische Linie der Sowjetunion kritisierte. Sie halten auch nicht mit ihrem Mißfallen über ihre französischen und italienischen Genossen zurück. Nachdem sie sich vor einem Jahr in Berlin damit einverstanden erklärt hatten, daß es das „Bruderpartei“-erlaubt sein sollte, ihren eigenen unabhängigen Weg zum Sozialismus zu gehen, mögen sie nun ihre ideologischen Zügel straffer anzuziehen suchen. Moskau würde nicht nur gern die Einheit der internationalen kommunistischen Bewegung und seine Macht als deren „Führer“ wiederherstellen, sondern auch jeglichen Einfluß eurokommunistischer Ideen auf die Parteien und Regime in Osteuropa verhindern. Kurz, das sowjetische Imperium scheint bedroht zu sein. Die osteuropäischen Länder könnten eines Tages größere Freiheit fordern.

Natürlich ist es einem eine gewisse Genugung, die Sowjetunion in Verlegenheit zu setzen. Ja, man sollte es als ein gutes Zeichen betrachten, daß die Kommunisten ansehnend an erster Stelle Nationalisten bleiben und in den kommunistischen Reihen debattiert wird und sich vielleicht ihr Denken ändert. Letzten Endes muß sich der Wandel von innen her vollziehen, und wir sind vielleicht Zeugen der Anfänge dieses Vorgangs.

Dies verringert jedoch nicht die Schwere der Gefahr, die durch die Zunahme der kommunistischen Kräfte in Westeuropa entstehen könnten. Präsident Carter und sein Außenminister haben eine gemäßigte Haltung gegenüber dieser Entwicklung eingenommen, als ihre Vorgänger; und dies ist wahrscheinlichweise, Tatsache ist, die kommunistischen Parteien Europas sind keine kleinen Gruppen von Verschwörern. Sie sind Völkergemeinschaften mit Hunderttausenden von Mitgliedern, die im Marxismus, nicht Léninismus, eine Lehre sehen, die ihre Gesellschaft von wirtschaftlichen und sozialen Übeln befreit

kann. Sie finden großen Anklang und können sehr wohl an die Macht gelangen.

Natürlich steht den Wählern in Italien, Frankreich und anderen Ländern das Recht zu selbst darüber zu entscheiden, was für eine Regierung sie wünschen und wer sich daran beteiligen soll. Wenn tatsächlich die Kommunisten gewählt würden, könnten die Vereinigten Staaten wenig dagegen tun. Sie würden sich unbillig verhalten, im voraus die Feindschaft der Kommunisten — und der Europäer im allgemeinen — zu erklären, wenn sie den Ansehensverlust vermeiden wollen, daß sie sich in deren innere Angelegenheiten einmischen.

Wir sind jedoch davon überzeugt, daß es im Interesse des Westens zum Nachteil gereichen würde, wenn wir nicht nachdrücklich auf die Gefahren der kommunistischen Ideen und die ebenfalls negative Wirkung auf die NATO hinweisen, sollten die Kommunisten an die Macht kommen. Daß die Eurokommunisten nun ihre Unabhängigkeit von Moskau zeigen, ist natürlich zu begrüßen. Doch als 1955, als ihnen erlaubt wurde, sich politisch zu betätigen, verfolgten sie die Idee, die Sowjetunion zu unterstützen, sollten sie in der Lage sein, die Oberhand zu gewinnen. Man darf nicht vergessen, daß die westeuropäischen kommunistischen Parteien, wie reformiert sie auch sein mögen, dem Marxismus treu bleiben. Sie haben sich dem Sozialismus verschrieben, einschließlich der Verstaatlichung der Industrie in großem Umfang, und ihr innerer Aufbau ist alles andere als demokratisch. Sie mögen wohl auf parlamentarische Maßnahmen und Unterstützung der NATO Nachdruck legen, solange sie nicht an der Macht sind — oder nur eine geringe Macht darstellen —, aber was sie tun würden, wenn sie an die Macht kämen, das läßt sich nicht voraussagen.

Daher verfolgen die Vereinigten Staaten einen klaren Kurs. Sie dürfen nicht alle Brücken hinter sich abbrechen, indem sie sagen, sie könnten sich nicht mit einem Wahlsieg der Kommunisten abfinden. Aber sie sollten auch nicht den Trend unterstützen. Im Gegenteil, wenn Präsident Carter in Bezug auf die Menschenrechte konsequent sein will, muß er es sicherlich klarmachen, daß sie nirgendwo in der Welt unter einer marxistischen Regierung blühen.

[Dieser Leitartikel erschien in englischer Sprache in der Ausgabe vom 4. Juli, Seite 32.]

L'Amour divin apporte la guérison

Dans la Bible, Dieu nous fait cette promesse: « Je te guérirai, je panserai tes plaies. »

Est-ce que vous aussi, vous désirez ardemment avoir l'assurance que Dieu prend soin de vous et vous guérit? Il faut peut-être que vous parveniez à comprendre Dieu d'une manière plus profonde et plus complète. Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures est le livre qui peut vous aider. C'est un livre qui met en lumière la bonté, le pouvoir et l'amour toujours présents de Dieu.

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Taking a dog for a skateboarding. Central Park, New York

By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

Curving into the abstract

Early abstract painting was a decisive break with pictorial tradition. As abstract painting developed a history of its own, that break was repeated, or restated, until the problem for painters became how to connect with the past, not how to break with it. Early abstraction rejected traditional painting's fascination with appearance in favor of the painted object's own appearance. Ellsworth Kelly is one of the artists who realized that the rejection of painting's fascination with appearance was itself an attitude toward appearances, and that in this sense abstraction could have a continuity with traditional figurative painting. The problem for the abstract painter, from this view, is how to acknowledge a fascination with appearances without painting images. One way of appreciating and articulating the careful design of Kelly's paintings is to see them as responses to this problem.

"Black Curve II" is a large canvas in the shape of a right triangle filled with a large black shape whose arc is tangent to the triangle's hypotenuse. In formal terms the painting is almost empty, and its abstractness seems unquestionable. Yet the sweeping black shape, edged with slivers of white, is allusive to the imagination as most abstract shapes are not. It has a curious familiarity.

What this black shape recalls to most people who see the painting is the circumference of the earth as seen in satellite photos from space. Yet it is hard to say what are the visual cues that make this shape feel like an image. Apparently this effect results from all the design decisions that comprise the painting: the canvas shape, the use of black and white, the very large radius of the black curve, and the relations of scale between the whole canvas and the shapes on it. We might see

"Black Curve II" as an updating of the horizon line — the emergence of traditional landscape pictures — to accord with our recent awareness of the whole earth as a single locality, a spherical landscape, within a much vaster frame of reference. The flatness and abstraction of this painting are thus a thoughtful disavowal of the conventions of perspective that organize most traditional landscapes. Perspective composition situates the spectator visually in a fixed relation to the appearances represented in a landscape painting. But by presenting its own appearance in the most refined, objective terms Kelly's painting situates the spectator where he is, facing a painted object.

Even while it insists on the facts of your encounter with it, the painting lets you feel the surprising ease with which you can take up an extra-terrestrial perspective in imagination. That imaginative perspective, which is historically recent, implies a new detachment from the meaning of human affairs, and an historically changing attitude toward everyday appearances. So, though it is abstract, we can see in Kelly's painting, and so share, a way of thinking about how imagination participates in everyday reality.

Kenneth Baker

"Black Curve II" 1973: Oil on canvas by Ellsworth Kelly.

Courtesy of the collection of The Museum of Modern Art, New York

'The flower of cities all'

I sometimes wonder at the number of tourists that pour into London. Where does the attraction lie? What exactly is it that lures them, and so charms many of them that they return again and again? I have lived in London for years, and I have an affection for her; I think she has indeed an appeal, but it is not one that I could recommend to a stranger, or a foreigner, with any confidence that it would attract him. On the surface she has so little beauty. She has few fine vistas, and though her parks are splendid oases, one is hardly lured to a town, any more than one is to a desert, for the sake of its oases.

There is little of medieval London, and if there is a great deal of Georgian London, one must admit that, allowing it to be ancient and gracious, balanced and satisfying, it is not an enchantment that takes your breath away. As for Victorian London, it can be drab and ugly to a degree with a shoddy utilitarianism; and though now and again, as in the Law Courts, I feel it captures effectively a vision of the past, it more often fails to be anything much else than imitative or eccentric.

Incidentally, that word "eccentric" sets me fancying that in this quality lies the real attraction of London. She is odd and peculiar because, unlike most other cities, she has never had a conventional concern with her "image," she has seldom or never made sacrifices, and offered up her altars of streets and buildings to propitiate the tutelary Genius of Town-Planning. Like Topsy she has "grown," and has cared little in what way. And if this has led to confusion and complexity, to the very opposite of design and all the aesthetic pleasure to be derived from a well-conceived pattern, it has also led to that eccentricity and unexpectedness that is, to me at least, one of her allurements. Moreover, it has also resulted in another quality, which I find most appealing, her unpretentiousness.

The majestic vista, the superb combination of colonnade and fountain, of arch and monument and cunningly devised spaces, that delights the eye in so many famous cities has, I cannot help feeling, a slight element in it of ostentation. It is the city striving to live up to its tremendous reputation, decking itself as visitors expect it to be decked, and murmuring, even if in an undertone, "Look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair!"

But London makes no such effort, and

would indeed, one suspects, merely find it a bore. She does not see herself as a "sight" nor care about herself as a capital; and if Dunbar saw her as "the flower of cities all," she is certainly but a wildflower, growing simply as conditions permit, and the needs of her enormous family dictate. Give her an open space for adorning, and she strikes one as a little worried about how to fill it, unless she can put it down to grass and a few flower beds, like any of the dwellers in her suburbs.

Give her Trafalgar Square, and she hastily puts up the most ordinary fountains she can find, adds a pillar and a few statues at hazard, plants down a good senarabic pavement, and retires, one imagines, from the scene with a sigh of relief, having paid her due to the Genius of Town-Planning much as one would throw a sop to Cerberus.

Yet this unpretentious air, this approach of practical make-do, which cares little for window dressing, is, to me, an engaging attitude that conveys an individuality that comes across with intimacy, and inspires affection. And if it does not lead to any great planned assault on our emotions, it can still stir us to enjoyment over such undearing medleys as, for instance, Fleet Street. That rather shabby beggar of so many fantasies and fairy tales, which itself, as James Bone has pointed out, can seem "to begin with the Sea Serpent and end with the Giant Gooseberry!" Perhaps it is in fact these eccentricities, the divagations of a genuine personality, that attracts the visitors, whether they are all aware of it or not.

"I think you might add," put in Anthea, "that if she is unpretentious, she is also quite extraordinarily tolerant. If she holds that a city, like a gentleman, should be unostentatious, she has certainly trained her offspring to overlook any breaches of etiquette in a guest. Her streets are filled with astonishing, bizarre, and, to the Londoner's eye, outré fashions from all over the globe — yet London is the only city I know where no one, however conspicuous, is stared at."

"It may be," I suggested, "but the Londoner is rarely blasé."

"Perhaps," she replied, "but I think it is a genuine tolerance based on the deep-seated conviction that appearances are not of vital importance, and that everyone is entitled to his eccentricities."

Eric Forbes-Boyd

Sanctus

Sicken the straining ear,
The song struck from the bell,
Close dancing diamond clear,
Has floated along with the swell

To the reeds and the shells of the bay,
To the net-wetted boats behind
The rocks, has wandered away
In the grooves of the Western wind.

The latticed winter leaves
Shivered, then eulking hung still,
The stacks that swelled the sheaves
Drank music climbing the hill.

To the windy chapel, the saint
Blessing his stone-ribbed fields,
To the drift of sky that paint
Blazons on cloud white shields.

Stillness now smooth-footed sneaks,
Yet this hush has a tongue, is a part
Of the anxious silence that speaks
Between the beats of the heart.

Eddie Cohen

The Monitor's religious article

We have a choice

Frequently we hear the excuse, often said in a moment of frustration or in an effort to explain doubtful conduct, "I had no choice but to do what I did." But we do have a choice. The Bible offers it. "Choose you this day whom ye will serve. . . . And the people answered and said, God forbid that we should forsake the Lord, to serve other gods."

The everyday world sometimes seems to lock us into patterns of time and type of labor, sometimes questionable atmospheres and companionship. Often the activity of the day seems similar almost to the point of being stereotyped. Social pressures persist that are contrary to our desires. But there is an aspect to all this that is often neglected. It is each individual's right to order his thoughts and actions according to his own spiritual growth and understanding, and the thoughts that he accepts direct his behavior. Right thought can make the difference between a day of sameness and confused activity and a day of new joys and achievements.

Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, writes, "Right motives give pinions to thought, and strength and freedom to speech and action." Every hour of the day presents an opportunity for us to choose to what we will devote our thought. Will we go with ways of thought and action that bring only fleeting material-sense gratification? Or will we exercise the right of choice to be ourselves, our real selves, the man God made to represent Him, the spiritual expression of Deity? This requires effort, for to resist the mesmerizing attractions of the material world requires conscious determination to turn from the fleeting artifices of material thought to the eternal fulfillment and spiritual joys of the divine Mind, which is God.

When I was just beginning to study Christian Science, I was invited by some friends to go with them to a place of questionable reputation. It was the "smart" thing to do at that time. Although I was outwardly doing nothing wrong, the mental atmosphere produced such confusion in my thought, I was miserable. I kept hearing over and over Mrs. Eddy's words in the Christian Science textbook, "Never breathe an immoral atmosphere, unless in the attempt to purify it." I knew that this was not my real motive for being there, and I determined that even if I lost my friends, I would not make such a choice again. But I was never asked to go to such a place again, nor did I lose my friends.

Mortal mind is a composite of false beliefs about man. Man is completely spiritual, forever serving God by expressing His infinite goodness. Just think of having an ever-present guide to point the way to new joys and harmony at every step! We can have this by choosing the guidance of divine Mind, the

way of the Christ. Christ Jesus healed by seeing the perfect man. He turned those in bondage to sin and disease to the light of God, divine Life, and to His over-protective love. To choose the way of God is to walk out of material, meandering confusion into the light of clear direction to ways of peace and harmony. We do have a choice.

*Joshua 24:15, 16; **Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 454; †Science and Health, p. 462.

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BIBLE VERSE

The Lord reigneth, he is clothed with majesty; the Lord is clothed with strength, wherewith he hath girded himself: the world also is established, that it cannot be moved.

Psalms 93:1

OPINION AND...

Joseph C. Harsch

Guns for China

Quite rightly, the government in Washington has given thought to the question of whether to allow the sale of sophisticated modern U.S. weapons to mainland China. It has reached a tentative decision to allow nothing to China that would be refused to the Soviet Union.

This, it seems to me, is the prudent decision to make at this time. It does not mean that the United States will never allow China to buy or have access to the technology of modern American weaponry. A decision not to sell something is easily reversed. A decision to sell is difficult to reverse, but not a decision to not sell.

The argument for giving China access to modern American weapons is a strong one. There is a confrontation between China and the Soviet Union. China is militarily much the weaker. Its weapons are mostly either Soviet weapons of 20 years ago, or Chinese copies of such obsolete equipment. A stable balance of power between China and the Soviet Union is in itself desirable for the United States and for all its friends and allies.

The result is a body of opinion in Washington which favors playing the "China card." By this is meant withdrawal of American troops from Taiwan, derecognition of Taiwan as the government of China, formal diplomatic relations with mainland China, and American technical

aid to China, including military technology. The China card if played in full would make China virtually a member of the American economic and military system, even if not a formal member of the American alliance.

There is no present inclination in Washington to do this. The China card represents a minority, not a majority, point of view in the Carter administration. The majority favors keeping things much as they are now, which means a cautious, slow, gradual improvement in relations with China, but nothing spectacular or sudden or drastic. It means continuing to have a diplomatic mission in Taiwan and treating Taiwan for what in fact it is, a member of the American economic community.

It seems to me that there are three powerful reasons for the majority point of view in Washington which outweigh the arguments in favor of the China card. They are as follows:

1. The China card unplayed has as much or more leverage on the Soviet Union as it would have played. Once played Moscow must take countermeasures. Once those measures are taken the power world is in a new situation. It would be too late then to go back to the present stage in which the use of the China card by Washington is a possibility, not a fact.
2. The playing of the China card by Washing-

ton would tend to increase friction between China and the Soviet Union. It might cause the Soviets to take "preventive" military action against China. It could lead to an actual war between China and the Soviet Union. Such a war would presumably weaken China. It might even lead to the conquest of China by Moscow's armed forces. Washington could be dragged into such a situation. War would at the very least upset the present stability between the two main communist powers. It is that present stability which favors the outside world. The last thing Washington wants is the victory of one communist power over the other.

3. An even greater danger is that the playing of the China card right now, when dissidence is rife inside the Soviet Union, when Moscow is having increasing difficulty controlling its Eastern European clients and when Moscow's control over outside communist parties is withering — could cause a panic in the Kremlin. This could be seen as "encirclement" by a hostile world closing in around a beleaguered Soviet Union.

It must be difficult for most Americans conditioned as they have been to the idea of a belligerent, aggressive and advancing Soviet Union to think of it as encircled and beleaguered and threatened. But from inside the Kremlin the

world must look chilly and unfriendly. What friends do they really have? If the States started arming China what would the men in the Kremlin think, might they decide to do about it?

George Kennan, America's senior adviser on the Soviet Union, in his latest book, *Cloud of Danger*, identifies that danger. He says that the present arms race is not a threat of any action by the United States more likely to increase the momentum of the arms race than a deliberate decision to equip China with the latest modern armaments.

For these three reasons it seems to me it is wise and prudent for the government in Washington to be cautious to China, aware of its problems, helpful in solving them, but not to embrace it as a friend.

That leaves unsolved the problem of modernization of China's armed forces. They should be modernized in order to be possible for the Chinese to protect themselves against the army which Moscow has built on China's frontiers and to combat its power in Asia within its present borders.

But then, that is China's not Washington's problem.

'Smile, darn you, smile'

Melvin Maddocks

Virgil Diamond is an enthusiastic young man with a Groucho mustache and teeth as firmly fixed in a smile as a Halloween mask. He roams the stores of his native Brooklyn, announcing (as reported in the Village Voice): "Hi, my name is Virgil Diamond, and I'm the only door-to-door joke salesman in all of America."

First, Brooklyn. Tomorrow, the world.

What Virgil is actually selling is his own joke book, "You Deserve a Joke."

Virgil, it seems, used to write his jokes in a monthly newsletter to which disk jockeys had pressed for an ad lib would subscribe. Before that he wrote popular songs — not, evidently, all that popular. And before that he was a teacher to the Brooklyn public school system.

Some of his jokes sound as if he stole them from his first audience, the school kids. Sample: "Why do rhinos charge? Because they don't like to carry cash."

You may choose to visualize Virgil with two big feet — one for getting in too door, the other for getting out fast after jokes like that. But he claims he sells as many as 40 books a day.

He also claims he sold his first jokes to male models — made up on the spot when he received a \$15 parking ticket.

Everybody, in Brooklyn or out, has somebody like Virgil in their class at school. He was the "Don't look now, but guess who's coming" kid who entered every class-

room as if he were Johnny Carson and the rest of us were Ed McMahon.

He dressed in checks before they were in fashion and kept pulling out this raspberry-colored handkerchief to mop his brow when he told his jokes, as if a particularly hot spotlight were upon him. Everything seemed to qualify as a joke, including "Hi."

He never stopped smiling this manic smile. Did he hope, did he dream, that it would spread over our faces too? But the thing that drove his captive audience mad was that he could never remember which gaudy jokes he had told us before. Or worse, which jokes we had told him. Maybe he didn't care so long as he got a laugh.

The American joker, after all, is pure native pragmatism. He wants to succeed on the laugh meter, and in the process he is apt to reduce genuine humor, with all its flavor, all its tasty observation, to an instant add-water-and-stir wisecrack — the all-purpose one-liner.

A joke bomb. He tries two — not better, just more. And when all else fails, he abandons words and bumbly stumbles (oh boy!) into a Jerry Lewis mug-and-fall-down-boom routine.

Boy and man, the joker has the desperate soul of a

salesman on probation, and his self-humiliation can be an awful thing to see.

But there is more to the joker than a monster sweating out a success trip. He can say "you deserve it" and mean it. He really wants to make people happy — to help them "forget their troubles."

Our classroom Virgil Diamond was always at his best — wasn't he? — at final exams when we needed him. Yes, even him.

For the American joker is the reverse side of the puerile mask. His ultimate message is not, "Isn't this funny?" but, "Don't worry... Please, don't worry." In the end, he is a strange kind of humbler, emptying himself of his own ego, and perhaps his own.

May Virgil and all comedians find their not-so-simple role.

The only business more full of than explaining comedy is explaining comedians. With their bouncy walks, curly shoulders, and perpetually raised eyebrows, comedians are so brash, so unstopable. Yet there is something terribly vulnerable about them. On stage there is no suffering like the suffering of a comedian who doesn't get a response.

And who knows what the Virgil Diamonds are really asking for when they inquire so hungrily, "Have you heard the one...?" It's almost enough to make you pretend you haven't. Almost.

Food council's good menu

By Mitchell B. Wallerstein

In addition, the meeting agreed to resolve some provisions for the World Food Council.

The World Food Council has come of age. When the council was created in 1974, it was far from certain whether the United Nations could come to grips with so complex an issue as hunger. But by the time the third session was convened in Manila, it was apparent that member nations had largely overcome the council's disorganized and contentious beginnings.

They had begun to learn how to work together in a productive and mature fashion.

The new "working atmosphere" had its trials. For the first time, member nations agreed on the need to speedily conclude negotiations for an international grain reserves and to give developing nations greater access to world food markets. The reserves, which would be an international system of nationally agreed upon grain stocks, hopefully would promote food security and stabilize food prices.

The issues of reserves and liberalizing trade have been deadlocked for years in other international forums, including the International Wheat Council in London and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade negotiations.

It had been generally recognized that the previous two sessions of the World Food Council were failures, more or less, and that, in any case, they fell far short of the expectations of the World Food Conference. In the May preparatory meeting in Rome, members feared that this third session would end in a similar result, or even the demise of the council itself.

But the tone of the Manila meeting was constructive and friendly from the outset.

This may have resulted partly from a detaching conflict, or from optimism over improved harvests. It may have reflected the fact that for the first time a U.S. Secretary of Agriculture personally attended the council session — and pledged 125,000 tons of grain for the international emergency grain reserve.

Or it could have been the result of a change away from Rome, the council headquarters under the strong leadership of a newly appointed president, Arturo R. Tanco Jr., a developing country — albeit at the time a modern Philippine International Center.

In any case, there was no contentiousness between the Group of 77 as a bloc and the industrial nations, nor did the Group of 77 even make any collective statements. For the first time, each country spoke only for its own interests and policies.

Unfortunately, the council's resolution, however strongly worded — do not let ourselves feed hungry people or increase food production — exists in the international community, the only one to translate this consensus into effective official action at the national level.

Mr. Wallerstein, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is associated with the Institute's International Nutrition Program.

COMMENTARY

What non-Americans should know: U.S. and civil rights

By Joseph G. Harrison

President Carter's commitment to a strong human rights program comes from an extraordinary combination of circumstances. Although dedication to human rights (however imperfectly manifested) has been a fundamental tenet of American life for the past two hundred years, it took unusual conditions to produce the present fervor — and in some circles controversy — drive for a better worldwide observation of such rights.

It took, in brief, the bitter self-examination which the United States has undergone as a result of the Vietnam war. Millions of Americans have questioned whether much of their country's post-World War II policy abroad had not been wrongly directed; that is, toward supporting regimes which, denying human rights, had no sound support at home.

A second circumstance was the national desire, fed by unhappiness over the Watergate affair, to put a more moral foot forward. In short, to redeem both the nation's good name and one's own sense of what America should stand for.

But these two conditions were not enough. A

specific catalyst was needed. And this was found in a Southerner deeply concerned over civil and human rights. Furthermore, Jimmy Carter was borne along by a deep religious conviction. This, in turn, coincided with what public opinion surveys now tell us is a new wave of religious interest in the United States. Brought together, these four factors have produced a government dedicated to human rights and a public opinion which supports such an effort. To put it simply, this campaign has made Americans feel virtuous. From being the mud-spattered boy of Vietnam, America now strides forth in the shining armor of moral leadership.

Whether this crusade will accomplish much cannot be foreseen. It has aroused strong opposition. There can be little question as to why the Soviet Union and other repressive regimes oppose it. Such opposition the American people, at least up to the present, tend to discount. Indeed, they even seem to enjoy the discomfort which the crusade brings dictatorial governments. In brief, the American people as well as their government (the national Congress as well as the President's administration)

still take an uncomplicated view of the whole affair.

Yet three aspects of this human rights campaign which would occur to those in older and perhaps more cynical countries do not up to now seem to have struck any large number of Americans, to judge by the lack of newspaper, television, and radio comment thereon. The first question is whether this campaign can succeed in achieving any but the most minor results, since any true advance in this field must surely come from inner conviction in the lands effected, not from outside pressure.

A second question is whether, if pushed too far, reactions may not be created which will worsen, rather than better the condition of those whom Washington is seeking to help.

A third question, and perhaps the most serious of all, is whether the United States is violating the first tenet of equity, which is that one's own hands must be clean. To assume for a moment the role of devil's advocate, I can argue that each day the oceanic wave of largely unchecked crime in the United States deprives far greater numbers of its citizens of

fundamental human rights than do all the repressions of the Soviet government.

Is that true or false? Who can say? How can it be judged? But there are doubtless more than a few non-Americans who would sincerely make this claim. Yet we doubt if many Americans, even in President Carter's own immediate circle, have faced this aspect of the issue.

The charge persistently leveled against Americans by Europeans is that the former's undoubted generosity of heart is too often cancelled out by the United States' ability to change the world through military power, is America now in danger of being equally naïve about its ability to alter world conditions through moral might? The answer is not yet visible, nor do many Americans seem to be asking themselves this question.

Joseph G. Harrison, a former chief editorial writer for *The Christian Science Monitor*, spent many years writing from Europe.

Joseph C. Harsch

The Iron Curtain is rusting away

In my opinion the so-called Iron Curtain never really was iron. It never was entirely able to prevent the flow of Western ideas and Western manners and customs to the peoples of Eastern Europe, which presumably was its purpose. And it never prevented people in the West from being interested in and sometimes embracing the ideas generated in the Kremlin.

It came nearest to being iron during the period from 1948 to 1953 — the last years of Stalin's life. Very few Westerners were allowed to travel East of the curtain during those years, and few people who lived inside Stalin's imperial boundaries were allowed out. That was the period of maximum impermeability of the curtain.

Nineteen fifty-three is long behind us now. The thaw began almost immediately after Stalin's death in that year. Little rivulets of ideas began to flow ways through that curtain. The rivulets spread into streams during the Khrushchev period. The flow of ideas forward and backward ever since has been changeable, as though with the seasons. Yet there has been no cessation to be a two-way flow. There is a frost on the flow right now. Moscow is not allowing as free a flow of people and ideas as the Helsinki texts intoned, and expected, but the flow is substantial — so much so that it has become the main political problem on both sides of the old Stalin line idealized by Winston Churchill as an iron curtain.

Things have changed for the better since then. Half of Berlin is free. Vienna and Belgrade are free, and in the others it is no longer true that Moscow can exercise "no increasing measure of control." On the contrary, Moscow

is clinging to a declining measure of control. It is declining because in all of those once great cities of Europe — except possibly for Sofia — there is a steady pull away from Moscow which Moscow resists as best it can, but never with full success. One by one, little by little, sometimes with setbacks, these cities are regaining some control over their own destinies.

To the West of the line there is an understanding distrust of their local communist parties. Ever since the label Eurocommunism came into general use (about two years ago) there has existed a suspicion among others that the communist assertion of independence from Moscow was tactical rather than honest and could be nothing more than a Kremlin trick. But the grounds for that suspicion have been much eroded in recent days.

Most impressive has been the attack on Spain's Communist Party leader Santiago Carrillo in *New Times*, the main Moscow weekly on foreign affairs, and the reply to it by Señor Carrillo and his principal lieutenants in Spain. The *New Times* article, of June 23, says Eurocommunism was "coined by bourgeois theorists," is aimed at splitting the world communist movement, and attempts to discredit the Soviet Union "in terms that even the most reactionary writers do not often venture to use."

Three days later, on June 28, the entire 180-member central committee of the Spanish Communist Party issued a firm and sharp rejoinder. It accused Moscow of using "so-

called themes and excommunication," said that this practice is one of the reasons why Soviet-style communism "cannot be presented as an ideal model of socialist society," and asserted that "the way called Eurocommunism offers the only valid alternative for the advance to socialism" of countries in Western Europe.

Since then the Spanish party's line has been approved by Dolores Ibarruri, known during the Spanish civil war as La Pasionaria, and by other harder-line figures in the Spanish party. It has been applauded by the Yugoslav Communist Party which was the first to break from Moscow discipline. And Señor Carrillo has held a press conference at which he called the Moscow attack "Stalinist," compared the *New Times* attack to "excommunication by the Holy Office," and thought it possible that Moscow would now try to build a rival communist party in Spain.

In deciding whether Eurocommunism is real or a trick it is to be remembered that the Yugoslav break from Moscow was long called a trick by Western doubters. The same was said of the Chinese break. The Yugoslavs have been going their own way since 1947. The Chinese have been so independent since 1960 that the Soviets keep an army of a million men on their common frontier. It is probably time to accept Eurocommunism as being as truly independent from Moscow as Yugoslav and Chinese communism.

Readers write

On Cyprus and on doubts about UFOs

In your editorial, "Turkey in transition," you refer to Mr. Ecevit's role in "securing Turkish Cypriot rights on Cyprus." I would like to point out that Mr. Ecevit has not secured anything for the Cypriots since independence offered the Turkish Cypriots secure minority rights within the context of a workable majority rule.

Educational, cultural, and religious rights have never been in question, nor has guaranteed proportional representation to government and civil/military service; it is the excessive political "rights" that have been the source of controversy. What most Americans do not realize is that the Constitution essentially imposed on the Cypriots in 1960 gave the 16 percent Turkish minority 30 percent of the representation in government and civil service, as well as the right to veto legislation. It is hardly surprising that such an arrangement failed.

It should have been made clear by now to the Turks that it is revolution at their massive violation of international laws and Greek Cypriot human rights, as well as of our own law on misuse of our military aid, that prompt Congress to restrict arms sales, not the "pressures of a vocal but small Greek minority."

Falls Church, Va. Anne M. Rice

UFO riddle

I have been dismayed by the coverage given by the *Monitor* to unidentified flying objects. When discussing "UFOs," your newspaper has fallen far from its otherwise distinguished standards of journalism.

Your article about Dr. Sturrock's survey lacks your normal acumen. Although I have not seen his survey results (except as you published them), I am willing to guess that of the responding American Astronomical Society members who thought UFOs were "certainly, probably, or possibly" deserving of scientific study, there were in fact few who checked, "certainly," or "possibly." I considered "possibly" an extremely weak answer.

I wonder if these survey results are really worthy of your leading paragraph "a survey of trained sky watchers... feel UFOs deserve further scientific study?"

Furthermore, you should not repeat UFO reports without qualifying words, such as "alleged." As you must be aware, many UFO reports are blatant frauds (there are a number of these examples in the Condon report) and many of the remaining reports are made by people who automatically accept the most sensational interpretation of the senses. Sadly

enough, there are few people who are sufficiently alert to the illusions of the mind to be able to realistically evaluate a perception that has no substantiated explanation. I would expect the *Monitor*, especially, to be on guard against such illusory reports.

Priscilla C. Frisch
Member of American
Astronomical Society
Chicago

'Hostages freed'

Your editorial concerning the freeing of hostages from South Moluccan terrorists, saying it is now time for healing, paints a rather general ray picture of relief. While the newspaper is correct in asserting understanding is necessary, the wounds are too deep to heal properly, at least for the South Moluccans.

This lot of people were exiled from their land as a result of the human conditions of expansionism that prevailed over Indonesia during the fluid aftermath at the end of World War II. The South Moluccans having rejected an initial federated state in Indonesia over a quarter of a century ago have seen, today, the foreign, political, economic, and ethnic solidification of their homeland.

One can only hope that whatever good these

people possess as a race will not go, like so extinct species, but be sustained by their future generations. The South Moluccans are a people that will have to live with a past lost to them in a war long ago. But the battles and fights, perhaps killing, too, will continue for a cause that is only a memory. For these people I can only try to condemn, praise, and understand at the same time.

The Queen's Jubilee

May I as an Englishman now in the States express my very loving thanks for the beautiful supplement about our dear Queen. It is something to really treasure.

How proud we were of the wonderful reception given by the American people when our royal family came here last year. And how happily we welcome you all to the United Kingdom.

Elizabeth Hartland McCoy
We invite readers' letters for this column. Of course we cannot answer every one, and some are condensed before publication, but thoughtful comments are welcome.

Letters should be addressed to: *The Christian Science Monitor*, International Edition, One Norway Street, Boston, MA 02115.